The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,855.—VOL. LXVII. MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th February, at her residence, 126, Clarence-street, Mrs. James Erwin, of a son.

On the 25th February, at her residence, Upper William-street, the wife of A. H. Maxwell, of a son.

On the 26th February, at Hill Side, Edgecliff Road, Mrs. William Laidley, of a daughter.

On the 27th February, at Lincoln House, the wife of F. H. Trevory, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Electric Telegraph Offices, Grenfell, Mrs. J. P. Olson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th February, at Lawrence, by the Rev. F. Davis, B.A., of Tenterfield, J. M. Hyam, fourth son of M. Hyam, Esq., J.P., Shoalhaven, to Theresa, eldest daughter of J. T. Jones, Grafton, Clarence River.

On the 15th February, at Brumby House, Elizabeth-street (the residence of the bride's uncle, Captain F. Walters), by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Donald Alexander, fourth son of the late Colin Macleod, of Glenelg, Darling Downs, Queensland, and grandson of the late Major-General Macleod, of the Madras Army, and of the late Captain Fraser, of H.M. 80th Regiment, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late John Carmichael, of Shoalhaven.

On the 18th February, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. G. C. Bode, William Huddleston Boote, to Harriette Clara Ivie, third daughter of J. I. Coar.

On the 1st instant, at their residence, by the Rev. T. Gainford, Mathew George Popplewell, of Berley, Kent, son of Captain T. J. Popplewell, late of West Kent Militia, and grandson of the late Captain M. J. Popplewell, R.N., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Sims, of Balmain, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 16th November, 1872, off Quillon, of dysentery, Captain Frederick Bristow, R.N.R., of the ship Milford, second son of Robert James Bristow, Esq., of London, and brother of Captain H. B. Bristow, of Parramatta, aged 49 years.

On the 7th February, at Ipswich, Queensland, Florence Ethel, infant daughter of F. C. Curlewis, aged two months.

On the 27th February, at his late residence, 57, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. John Cooke Brandon, in his 70th year.

On the 2nd of March, 1873, at the residence of his parents, 121, Liverpool-street, Sydney, Arthur William, youngest son of James and Emma Foupart, aged eleven months and three weeks.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
The following splendid A1 side-wheel steamships will be dispatched for San Francisco, viz.:—
NEVADA....2146 tons register, 800 horse power
NEBRASKA..2142 " " 800 "
DAKOTA....2340 " " 800 "
The DAKOTA, J. Ingersoll, commander, will be dispatched from AUCKLAND for HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and ENGLAND, on THURSDAY, 20th March.
SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE are notified that arrangements can be made for the delivery of goods on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and other EASTERN CITIES, LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
London Agents: Messrs. H. Starr and Co., Moorgate-street, London.
For all further particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.
Intending passengers can proceed per HERO, s.s., sailing THIS DAY, for AUCKLAND, or per RANGITOTO, s.s., leaving MELBOURNE 6th instant.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30. FARES:—Saloon at current rates; steerage £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Lady Young, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Lady Young, to-night.
TO BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, this afternoon, Monday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, this afternoon, Monday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Steamer early.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 6, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For the Gold Fields.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 9.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the NEW ENGLAND, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock. Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the tin and gold mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this ship.
P. S. BUYERS, Pro. Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, 6th March,
at 12 o'clock noon,
and
MACEDON,
TUESDAY, 11th March,
at 12 o'clock noon.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at lowest current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, 3rd March,
at 6 o'clock p.m,
and
MACEDON,
FRIDAY, 7th March,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

DIRECT TO AUCKLAND.
The swift and powerful steamship
HERO,
T. Logan, commander,
leaves Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, Monday, 3rd instant, at 6 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
Shipping orders required.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW CALEDONIA, TO NOUMEA, and GOMEN.—The new steamship CIVILITY will sail for the above port on or about the 8th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board; to W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
The fast and powerful steamship
LADYBIRD,
300 tons, R. Daniels, commander,
will be dispatched for the MANAKAU, in a few days, and will connect with TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS.
Intending passengers and shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For all further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
RANGITOTO, 6th March,
ALBION, 13th March.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-morrow, 8 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 8 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY (for MORUYA).—Friday, 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FROM KING-ST. AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15, 10 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 7.15 p.m., at lowest reduced rates.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMER, THIS DAY leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.
N.B.—Last trip for Manly Beach, 6 p.m.

WATSON'S BAY.—SIR CHARLES COWPER leaves Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Watson's Bay, 8, 11, 3.15, 5.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 4 p.m. Saloon, £6 6s; return, £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

THE COMMISSARY will leave the Wharf on TUESDAY MORNING, and be towed to sea on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 7.30 a.m.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON,
1079 tons register, R. Murray, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo down and on board, will have quick dispatch.
For freight, apply to Captain MURRAY; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
MORAVIAN,
968 tons register, Henry Ayling, commander, will sail in all March.
PASSENGERS are invited to inspect this vessel's superior and roomy saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain AYLING; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—
THE TWEED,
A1 for 17 years, 1745 tons register,
W. STUART, commander,
having all her dead weight on board, and fast filling with wool, will sail on or about 15th March.
This splendid ship is one of the fastest and most powerful vessels afloat, and, her saloon and cabins being unusually large, well ventilated, and fitted with baths, offers the best opportunity to intending passengers.
Wool received at Marsden's stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain STUART, on board, Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON,
the AGNES ROSE.
This well-known favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on the 15th of March.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON,
The A1 clipper ship
BOTANIST,
1160 tons register, Captain Longridge.
This fine iron ship has a large quantity of her wool and dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch. She offers a good opportunity to shippers of wheat and flour.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., or
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper schooner JESSIE M'DONALD, 400 tons, Captain Sivewright, being under charter, will sail in a few days.
Has superior accommodation for passengers, for which or light freight apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONOLULU.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.
The fine schooner
SERENA THAYER,
Captain A. Brown,
now on her first voyage, will be dispatched in a few days.
Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR NOUMEA, New Caledonia.—The fine regular trader, JESSIE KELLY, A. Gosch, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND,
the Clipper Barque
W. C. WENTWORTH, 350 tons, Captain M'Donald, is now loading at the Patent Slip Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND SHANGHAI.—The brig MACASSAR, 400 tons. Passengers and produce taken at reasonable rates to Fremantle or Shanghai. HENRY FISHER and CO., Pitt-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader STORM BIRD, P. F. Hurley commander, is now loading, and will meet with quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH Direct.—The regular trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, under engagement, will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please arrange early.
Apply to Captain, on board; or,
JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner MYSTERY, Irving, master, now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, sails on WEDNESDAY. For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner MARQUIS OF LORNE is now loading, and will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Roddam's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ELIZA, for BELLINGER RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Patent Slip Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—The Commerce now receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf.

FREIGHT or CHARTER, schooner LOOK-OUT. Apply Pyrmont Bay, or to Mr. Hains, King-street.

TONNAGE wanted for
SINGAPORE and
NAGASAKI.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR SALE, the schooners MARY SMITH, 100 tons; and PERI, 35 tons. Both these vessels are well found, and in thorough sea-going order.
For further particulars, apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR SALE, new 14-feet DINGY, sateen sails, oars, gratings, brass rowlocks, complete; sails fast. W. WOODBURY, 5, Harrington-street, near Argyle-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—The steamship CITY OF HOBART, on return to Hobart Town, about 21st March, will be laid up for shipping and overhaul, after which she will leave HOBART TOWN for SYDNEY on or about the 8th April.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents T. S. N. Company.

EDUCATIONAL.

A FASHIONABLE STYLE of WRITING taught in easy lessons. Mrs. NORRIS, 241, Castlereagh-st.

MR. C. LASCELLES receives Pupils for Singing and Pianoforte. Address 157, Elizabeth-st., or Elvy's.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JAMES ELLIS, write to your Brother DOUGLAS. Direct, Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.

JOHN O'BRIEN, late of Hill End, please write at once to your sister. The Home, Darlinghurst.

JAMES.—You cannot imagine the unhappy gloom your sudden departure has cast over our once happy home. Send a few words to "the old folks at home" before it is too late. ANN.

MR. H. FRYER, Butter Merchant, late of Parramatta-street, call on J. G. O'Connor, 105, York-street.

MRS. M. KAN, LETTER for you at Mr. Meadowcroft's, Park-street.

MR. GEORGE LANE, late of No. 359, George-street, Sydney, will much oblige by communicating to SAMUEL GARDNER, 36, Wright-street, Greenheys, Manchester, England.

MEETINGS.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of the late NICOL DRYSDALE STENHOUSE will be held at the Free Public Library on TUESDAY, 4.30 p.m., to consider the proper form of recording their sense of his worth and services to Literature.
The chair will be taken by Professor BADHAM.

ALEXANDRA LITERARY INSTITUTE, Glenmore Road.—Annual MEETING THIS EVENING, to receive Report and elect Officers for ensuing year. Full attendance requested.
J. S. SLEDGE,
Hon. Secretary.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Agricultural Society's Room, George-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. Committee Meeting at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

SADDLERS and HARNESSMAKERS' SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING (Monday), at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Every member attend. By order of the President.

THE COLUMBARIUM CLUB.
A MEETING of Members of the Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Fortune of War Hotel, George-street North.
All persons interested in the Breeding of Pigeons are invited to attend.
T. C. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia 390 E. C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 6 prompt.

47 AND 57, L. O. L. Committee MEET TO-NIGHT, at 7.30, New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

57, MARINERS' ORANGE LODGE.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member particularly requested to attend.
By order of the W.M.

59 L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7.30, in the chapel, Harris-street, Pyrmont.
LEVI MAIDMENT, Secretary.

NO. 70 HOBAH (Irish Black).—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, Chapel, Myrtle-street, 8 o'clock sharp. Business of great importance—statement of auditors, &c. Every member to attend. By order, W. C. Burne, Reg.

DRAY ASSOCIATION.—The usual Monthly MEETING will be held at Society's Rooms, at half-past 8 p.m. THIS DAY, 3rd March. A full attendance. Urgent business.

PUBLIC MEETING.
To WILLIAM DEAN, Esq., Mayor of the Borough of Windsor.
Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Windsor, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a Public MEETING at the earliest possible day, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken towards alleviating the distress which has lately befallen this town and district, and to take into consideration the best means to prevent the frequent floods which devastate the Valley of the Hawkesbury.
Dick, Brothers
John Thomas Neilson
Daniel Holland
John A. Dawson
Richard Ridge
Patrick Butler
Peter Frazer
J. T. Cullen
William Primrose
Smith T. Greenwell
John Lane
John Stewart
Thomas Richards
William Moses.
In answer to the above requisition, I hereby convene a Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the district, to be held in the Hall of the School of Arts, Windsor, on TUESDAY next, March 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock.
WILLIAM DEAN,
Mayor of the Borough of Windsor.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, from 1 to 2 p.m.
By order.
F. H. WILSON, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Adjourned Debate, This Evening. Members requested to attend.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned General MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at the Office of the Association, 247, George-street, Sydney, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of approving the By-laws proposed for the future conduct of the affairs of the Association.
Any member may obtain a copy of the proposed By-laws on application at the Office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT GIBSON,
Secretary.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty to thank those who voted for me, or gave me their proxies, for the election of a Director in your Company, which took place to-day, and to inform you that it was owing to Mr. Shaw having given over to Mr. Windeyer, at the last moment, some fifty proxies, and my having, during the excitement of the moment, thrown away eleven votes, that I am not your representative.
I would wish, however, to point to the use that has been made of some of your proxies by a candidate who obtained them, and to inform you that I shall be before you again at the first vacancy, and solicit your votes and influence.
I remain, your obedient servant,
JAMES E. WOLFE.

RUBY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—The adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 4th March instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
BUSINESS:
The consideration of Report of directors and Balance-sheet; election of one Director, who now retires in accordance with deed of settlement, but who is eligible for re-election; election of two Auditors; and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
WILLIAM WALKER, Legal Manager.
Memo.—The following gentleman has given the requisite notice for re-election as a Director, viz., W. W. BILLYARD, Esq.; and the following gentlemen are Candidates for the office of Auditor, viz.,
HENRY T. FOX, Esq.
R. R. HUNTLY, Esq.
E. W. MOLESWORTH, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKER.

PERSEVERANCE G. M. CO., BURRANGONG.—A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office, 359, George-street, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 4.30 p.m. Business: To consider the advisability of winding-up the affairs of the Company.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

ELECTRIC SPARK G. M. COMPANY, Trunkey Creek.
A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
Business—To declare the Company formed; to elect Directors, Trustees, and Auditors.
By order.
HOBBS and JACKSON,
359, George-street.

SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Half-yearly General MEETING (adjourned from Wednesday, 26th instant), will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY next, 5th March, 1873, at 4 o'clock.
By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE,
Legal Manager.
Sydney, 26th February, 1873.

THE FRENCHMAN'S COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Special General MEETING of Shareholders, held THIS DAY, at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed by a majority of the Shareholders at a meeting held on THURSDAY, the 23rd January last, viz., To increase the capital by the issue of New Shares, has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 5th March next, at the same place and hour, viz. 4 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board,
J. C. H. BAASS,
Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, 26th February, 1873.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of the New South Wales Auxiliary will be held in the Masonic Hall, on MONDAY, 10th March.
E. ROGERS, } Joint Hon.
G. F. WISE, } Secs.

INVITATION.—The first Conference MEETING of the Particular Baptists of New South Wales (D.V.), will be held in the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March, 10.30, Prayer; 2.30, Conference; 7 p.m, Addresses upon the history of our Church and the doctrines we hold, by the ministers of the denomination. Press and public invited. Pastor, DANIEL ALLEN.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, Parramatta-street.—The Ladies' MEETING will be held in the School-room, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 p.m. All members of the congregation are requested to attend.
E. HILL, } Joint Secs.
A. PEMELL } pro. tem.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MISSION.—Mr. P. CAMPBELL gratefully owns receipt from Mr. W. Patten, 10s; W. R., stamps, 5s; stamps, Lady (Newcastle), 5s; friend, 2s 6d; Mr. W. Renny, 5s: total, £78 2s 6d. Leaves Sydney (D.V.), Thursday next, 6th. 151, William-street, Devonshire-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Building Committee.—Special MEETING, to consider resolutions of Trustees, at the Chapel House, Macquarie-street, 7.30 p.m., THIS DAY, the 3rd instant. ISAAC AARON, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Musketry Instruction. Position drill at 7.30 p.m., Victoria Barracks. Recruits dismissed drill 1872 on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th March, 1 to 10 Batteries. Target practice daily from 3rd to 8th March inclusive, on which day the musketry course for recruits 1872 will conclude.
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
and Acting Major of Brigade.

5 BATTERY, V.A.—Annual MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

6 BATTERY.—Musketry Instruction.—Recruits, read notice in Saturday's HERALD. H. DEANE, Capt.

10 BATTERY.—The muster advertised for TO-NIGHT is further postponed on account of musketry instruction.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Captain.

2 CO.—PARADE, THIS EVENING, Hyde Park, 7.30. Blue undress. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO. V. R.—Company Drill TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. Committee after. A. O. MORIARTY, Cpt.

6 CO. VOL. RIFLES.—Annual MEETING, THIS EVENING. Fall in at Hyde Park at 7.30 p.m. Side arms only.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted. Allan and Co., Macquarie-place.

WANTED, Volunteer LAND ORDERS. North and Jones, Mort's-passage.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.
The Ratepayers in Arrears will positively be SUMMONED on the 12th day of March instant. No further notice will be given.
By order of the Mayor.
T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

TENDERS.

No. 73-8. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 27th February, 1873.
TO GASFITTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 4th March, for providing and erecting Gasfittings and laying on GAS at the EASTERN MARKETS, Woolloomooloo, in accordance with the specification of the City Surveyor.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY next, 4th March, from any two (2) competent persons to act as Valuers for the purpose of assessing all ratable property within the borough.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Mayor,
JAMES ROBY,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, 26th February, 1873.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—TENDERS are invited from persons willing to contract for the supply of Horses, Carts, and Drivers, to perform the cartage work of the Borough.
Sealed tenders to be addressed to the Mayor of the Borough.
HENRY STERIKER KILLICK,
Council Clerk.
Woollahra, 1st March, 1873.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—TENDERS are invited for cleansing the Gutters and removing House Rubbish for the present municipal year.
Also for Assessors to value all ratable property in the Borough for the like period.
N.B.—Information can be obtained at the Council Chamber on MONDAY, the 3rd March, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m.
By order of the Mayor.
C. HARRIS, Council Clerk.
Darlington, 1st March, 1873.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are required for cementing five chimney stacks and running cornices to same. Apply to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Bell's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by the 8th instant, for Additions to House, situated on the Bondi Road, Waverley. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted.
For full particulars, apply to
CHAS. H. MAY, Jun., Architect,
105, Elizabeth-street.

TO SLATERS.—TENDERS required. Apply at the building, Beattie-street, Balmain.

TENDERS required for MASONS' WORK, labour only. Mr. HAIGH, Agent, 221, Pitt-street.

TO SHINGLERS.—TENDERS will be received up to WEDNESDAY, March 5th, Shingling Governor Bourke Hotel, Market and Sussex streets. Specifications at hotel.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a PUBLIC-HOUSE by Saturday next. Plans, &c., may be seen at 267, Crown-street, Surry Hills, between Goulburn and Campbell streets.

TENDERS wanted for EXCAVATION and Brickwork of two large tanks. Apply 12 o'clock Monday, at new buildings, opposite School of Arts, North Shore.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for reinstating two Houses in George-street, lately injured by fire. For plans and specification apply to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered at the office of the Sydney Insurance Company, not later than noon on TUESDAY, the 4th March.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
February 26, 1873.

TO BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS are invited—separate or in one sum—for erection of Villa, Rushcutter's Bay Road. Apply 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS for the Storage of about 1000 tons of GUANO, ex ship OTTO ANTONIE, will be received until noon of THIS DAY, at the Office of the Norwegian Consul.
W. WOLFEN, Esq., Bridge-street.
A. O. GENDERSON, Master.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A MEETING held to-day at Cowper Wharf Hotel, Woolloomooloo, for the formation of a society to protect the interests of the fishermen of New South Wales, it was unanimously resolved, viz.:—
"1. That those present agree to form a society, with power to add to their number, in the interests of the fishermen of New South Wales, and that their names be published in this resolution.
"2. That on and after Monday next, we bind ourselves that all fish sold in the Eastern Market in our interests, shall be so sold IN LOTS SUCH AS WE MAY CONSIDER PROPER.
"3. That this meeting stands adjourned till Saturday next, to be held at Cowper Wharf Hotel, and all fishermen are invited to attend at 10 a.m. sharp.
"4. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the HERALD and EVENING NEWS."
CHAS. DOYLE, Hon. Sec. pro tem.
March 1, 1873.
NAMES FOR FIRST RESOLUTION.
Messrs. House, Mulhall, Newton, Scott, Rogerson, Chamberlain, Banks, Richardson, Sheedy, Bartlett, Davison, Richardson, Smith, Brown, Kennedy, Andrews, Sparkes, Dowling, Johnson, Woods, Thompson, Morris, Lacy, Kempster, Newton, Condon, Jenkinson, Mosely, Evans, Donaldson, Chamberlain, Wilson, Brown, Smith, Williams, Wheeler, Smith, Skinner, Rosbridge, Douglass, Myers, Bagnell, and Thompson.

BYERS AND HOLTERMAN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND has been declared of Four Shillings per share, payable at the Office of the Company, on or after SATURDAY, the 8th day of March.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 1st March, 1873.

CARROLL and BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND of Two Shillings per Share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on or after MONDAY, the 3rd March proximo.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 27th February, 1873.

STANNIFER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND of one shilling (1s) per share has this DAY been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, 171, Pitt-street, on and after THURSDAY, March 6.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 28, 1873.

STANNIFER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED on MONDAY, March 3, at noon, preparatory to payment of Dividend.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
171, Pitt-street.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The TRANSFER REGISTER will be closed on MONDAY, March 3rd, until MONDAY, March 17.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
171, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Shareholders are requested to take notice that on and after the 10th March, the INTEREST of 8 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital will be payable at the Society's offices, No. 235, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By order of the Board,
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
All communications in connection with the above Club to be addressed to
A. THOMPSON, Acting Hon. Sec.,
196, Pitt-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on Wool and other produce consigned to their agents in San Francisco or New York. Arrangements have been made to ensure the utmost care and supervision in effecting sales.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE LORD NELSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—My advertisement of Friday last, in which I proposed to return all moneys in full, in consequence of the above property not turning out satisfactorily, was intended to refer to the Lord Nelson Company, Borah.
CHARLES BACON.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN RANDWICK.
SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Collector,
JOSEPH COULTER,
No. 1, Vickery's-buildings, Pitt-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, 5th March.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO.,
159 and 161, Pitt-street.

THE BILLIARD ROOMS of G. WANGENHEIM, Hotel de Paris, are for the future under the immediate management of the Hotel.

BROWN'S CREEK FREEHOLD G. M. CO.—The Office of this Company is REMOVED to 309, George-street.
SHARWOOD and GILBERT, Managers.

T. H. KELLY, Wool Broker, has REMOVED from No. 9 to No. 32, Bridge-street.

£100 REWARD.
The above reward will be paid on conviction of any person or persons stealing CATTLE from, or belonging to, any station or stations in the Estate of the late GEORGE HALL.
Or £50
will be paid to any person for such private information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons stealing, as above-mentioned; and a further sum of £50 will be paid to the apprehending police in such cases in connection with the above-named estate, where a conviction or convictions ensue or are obtained.
GEORGE S. HALL, Jun.,
Executor in the Estate of the late George Hall.
Pitt Town, February 13th, 1873.

KROHMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND of Twelve Shillings and Sixpence per Share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on or after THURSDAY, the 6th March proximo.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 27th February, 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. WILLIAM BARKER (late of Norton and Barker, solicitors), has REMOVED from Elizabeth-street to the Offices at the corner of Hunter and Bligh streets.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND COMPANY,
86 and 88, Elizabeth-street,
MELBOURNE,
STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, &c.
The oldest firm in Victoria.
Sandhurst Agent .. .. R. H. CLARKE.
Castlemaine Agent .. .. C. E. CLARKE.
Orders for purchases or sales of shares, by letter or telegraph, promptly attended to.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.
COLLECTOR,
E. RAMSAY, 279, GEORGE-STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.
COLLARD'S, ERARD'S, BROADWOOD'S, BORD'S, HOPKINSON'S,
and others.
Elegant in design, and brilliant in tone.
ELVY and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery.

FOR SALE, cheap, splendid rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTE. Apply 10, South Head Road.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE WANDERING HEIR.
A NEW TALE BY CHARLES READE,
ILLUSTRATED WITH LARGE ENGRAVINGS,
NOW APPEARING IN
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

ENGLAND.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New-street.
LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.
BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.
EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.
GLASGOW.—W. PORTEOUS and CO., 15, Royal Exchange-place.
*** Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MUSIC—POPULAR SONGS.—Driven from Home, 1s; Evening Hymn at Sea, 1s; Flower Show, 2s; In her little bed we laid her, 1s; The King's Highway, 1s; Let there be light, 2s; My Dream, 2s; Pilgrims of the Night, 1s; Put me in my little Bed, 1s; Ring the Bell, Watchman, 1s; Write me a letter from Home, 1s. Postage, 2d each.
J. READING and CO., Music-sellers, 356, George-st.

THE CHEAP CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

Subscriptions (in advance)	Monthly.	Quarterly.
One book at the time	1s 6d	4s
Two books at the time	2s 6d	6s 6d

A capital assortment of novels and magazines.

LOST AND FOUND.

DROPPED, from a Woollahra omnibus, on Saturday morning, Black Leather BAG, containing papers of no use to any but owner. Reward. W. TAYLOR, Market Wharf.

LEFT, in a hansom cab, on Friday afternoon, one small brown paper PARCEL—tallow cup. Reward on return at 399, George-street.

LOST, a small Red DOG, ears cropped. Finder rewarded on return. R. BATTERS, 6, Burton-street, S. H. R.

LOST, on Sunday, between the Sacred Heart and Moore Park, a Black Enamel LOCKET. Reward at Bourke's Stables, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, in Devonshire-street, on Saturday, white poodle DOG; answers to the name of Charley; 10s reward. 91, Devonshire-street.

£7 REWARD.—LOST, between Macquarie-place and Hunter-street, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. HARDY, BROTHERS, 13, Hunter-street.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, one Grey GELDING, branded CS near shoulder, also top off one ear. PETER SUTTON, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

STRAYED, from Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's, brown Retriever PUP. Reward on return.

STRAYED, from Sir Hercules Robinson Hotel, South Head Road, dark brown COB, branded like T over OC near shoulder. Reward will be paid on return of same to Mr. GREEN, above Hotel.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Mr. Breillat's paddock, at Thurnby, Newtown, on Friday night, the 28th February, a Dark Chesnut GELDING, branded (like) JH on near shoulder. Whoever will return the same, if strayed, or lead to the conviction of the offender, if stolen, will be rewarded.
Thurnby, Newtown, 1st March, 1873.

TAKEN, from alongside of the Peri schooner, on FRIDAY NIGHT, a short WHALEBOAT, painted lead colour. Any one bringing the same to the Caledonian Wharf will be rewarded. JAMES BURKE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—T. F. WIESNER guarantees his Watch repairs for 12 months.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Inimitable.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, 20, Wynyard-square.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayist.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1842, Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Diploma 1836). 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

F. GEORGE, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, &c. J. Reading and Co., music sellers, George-street.

G. NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, Glen Innes, Inspector, Manager, and Auditor of Tin Mining Companies.

HATS and Bonnets cleaned or dyed on American principle, 1s 6d each. M. GILL, 135, Bathurst-st.

HUGH ROBISON and CO., Woolscourers, have removed their Office from No. 9 to No. 32, Bridge-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

JAMES TAYLOR, COMB MAKER, 123, Bathurst-street. Tortoiseshell bought or made up.

JOHN H. GRIBBLE begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business as Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker, at the corner of Ultimo-street and Athlone-place, Glebe.

LIVERY taken on the most reasonable terms, good feed, at LEMAIRE'S City Stables, 498, George-st.

LAW WRITING.—Briefs and Registration Copies, 1½d per folio. G. H. JOHNSON, 76, Devonshire-street.

MR. BURNS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. G. W. GRAHAM, Solicitor, 179, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

MEDICAL.—Sir JOHN A. VAN HEEKEREN, Bart., F.R.C.S., consults daily. 283, Castlereagh-st.

MR. LONGFIELD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 45, Upper Hunter-street.

NORTH and JONES, Brokers, Mort's-passage. Krohmanns, Carroll & Beards, Beyers & Holtermans, &c.

NAVIGATION taught, Nautical Instruments repaired. T. T. MATTHEWS, George and Bridge sts.

PORTMANTEAUS made to order. Repairs neatly executed. W. B. Lancashire, 121, Bathurst-st. East.

ZIONS is the best and cheapest Tailor for clothes to measure on the shortest notice. 409, George-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Portrait and Landscape Gallery, 348, George-st. Panoramas of Sydney and Zig Zag.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

THE celebrated DIGESTIVE TABLETS are prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, for imparting TONE and VIGOUR to the NERVOUS SYSTEM. Pleasant to the taste, and possessing HIGHLY REANIMATING PROPERTIES. Its influence is speedily manifested; it is the only infallible remedy, and will be found invaluable in RESTORING HEALTH, STRENGTH, and VIGOUR in a few weeks. In cases, at 12s, or four quantities in one for 36s; if by coach, 2s 6d extra.
Agents—L. BARCLAY and CO., 46, Hunter-street; and may be had from ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; Messrs. ROW and CO.; W. H. MITCHELL'S, City Drug Store; and most Chemists.
Pamphlets can be forwarded upon receipt of a twopenny stamp.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

4 AND 8 thread Berlin WOOL, Andalusian, Shetland, Leviathan, and Fleecy Wool. M. C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Emporium and Glass Shade Depot, 39 South Head Road. The cheapest house in the trade.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

"The rain it raineth every day," is something more than a mere expression here, for with us it has become a literal fact. During the last ten weeks we have had very few days without rain, and more than once the descent of the aqueous element has continued almost without intermission for several days. Of course these are palmy times for the manufacturers of umbrellas and waterproof clothing, but to the generality of tradesmen the long-continued sway of Jupiter Pluvius signifies loss, if not ruin. We utterly despair of ever again beholding the cheering face of old Sol, although there were some who vainly imagined that with the arrival of Christmas our meteorological reports would be found more favourable. Poor deluded creatures! Christmas Day was one of the wettest we have had for many years. The rain came down in torrents, and many were the domestic gatherings rendered incomplete, because of the churlish and unseasonable behaviour of the merciless clerk of the weather. Omnibuses and cabs were at a premium all day, and the poor overworked quadrupeds—I do not like to call them horses—compelled to drag the numerous overcrowded vehicles must have found Christmas anything but a day of rest. One result of the watery downpour was to keep numbers of people at home, to which circumstance no doubt may be attributed the comparative paucity of drunken individuals met in the streets. Possibly the operation of the new Licensing Act may have something to do with the seeming decrease of drunkenness. I say "seeming," because however extensively the principles of teetotalism may be making way among the masses, Christmas is invariably a festival of backsliders, a period when Bacchus holds unrestrained revel, careless of the frowns of Good Templars and Allianceites. And yet there is observable a growing tendency to discard the more sottish features of the festive season, especially in several of the wretched courts and lanes in which our Celtic brethren do congregate. To many Irishmen—and Irishwomen too, I am sorry to say—Christmas is but another name for whisky drinking and broken heads *ad lib.*, at any rate such is the popular impression, but this year Pat has behaved like a gentleman—in fact better than many a gentleman—and has shown that in his case holiday-making does not necessarily signify drunkenness and murderous riot. To this result the influence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster has largely contributed.

The floods are of a most serious character, and must tend to injuriously affect our food prospects for next year. Many miles of cultivated country have been under water during the last few days, immense quantities of rich soil being washed away, and the seed intended for the spring crops destroyed. The worst of it is that there is as yet no immediate prospect of fine weather. If it does not rain during the day, it is certain to do so at night. It is really too much for us. Should a period of frost set in the mischief will be aggravated a hundredfold. As it is, one thing may be regarded as certain, namely, that if the prices of food do not rise during the next few months they are not likely to fall. The *Times* and other papers affect surprise that the wholesale prices of meat are not so high as was generally anticipated, and infer from this that the butchers are making a good profit out of the alleged scarcity of meat. But it must be remembered that at Christmas time meat is usually cheapest, because of the large supply thrown into the market. Well, the lowest prices this year are as high as the highest prices of a few years back—a fact which needs no comment on my part. Meat *is* dear, and a hundred arguments will not convince us that it is cheap. Of course, this is a good thing for the dealers in Australian preserved meat, which retains its newly-gained popularity here, although it is not talked about so much as formerly. The shipments are said to be of superior quality, especially those from Sydney, and it is to be hoped, for the state of the new trade, that they will continue so, for the display of preserved goods at South Kensington next year is likely to direct increased attention to the question. Mr. Sedgwick S. Cowper has been elected a member of the Council of Advice in this section, but I fear the Exhibition authorities are too self-willed and obtuse-minded to make the most of the occasion afforded them. Possibly the risk of ignominious failure may stimulate them to display a more generous spirit, but the prospect of this is not a very hopeful one.

But obstinate and shortsighted as are the South Kensington magnates, they have found a match in the London gas stokers, whose recent strike was one of the most foolish and absurd ever recorded. There is no need to go into the details, our newspapers will supply them, but the story as a whole is most instructive, showing, as it does, the men have foolishly sacrificed the substance to the shadow. From every point of view they were clearly in the wrong, and but for the exceptionally severe punishment meted out to several of the ringleaders, not a word of conversation would have been heard. They suddenly broke their contracts with their employers and endeavoured to coerce them into taking back a couple of men who had been discharged on some pretence or other. For this some punishment was necessary; unfortunately more than one of our Judges seems to be imbued with the idea that a strike is a crime, and a trades' unionist a criminal, the result being sentences of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, in at least a couple of cases. This is going too far. Undue severity always defeats itself. It would have been far more prudent to have tempered justice with mercy. The gas companies have not, however, learnt wisdom from the past; one of their first acts on the conclusion of the strike being to raise the price of their gas, already the dearest and worst in Europe, for which they will sooner or later be called to account. In one respect the companies are showing more forethought than might have been anticipated, they are endeavouring to substitute machinery for hand labour in the stoking process. Should they succeed, future strikes will be rendered impossible, and the lesson administered the men prove doubly severe. At present strikes seem to have gone out of fashion. At any rate, they are not so frequent as formerly, except in the mining districts, where the colliers seem determined to force their employers into the use of coal-cutting machinery. The infatuation of the men is incredible. At present wages have risen to a point never before known, the hours of labour have been considerably reduced, and yet discontent remains the order of the day. The workmen want to be masters also. Now that they have got half the loaf, they want the whole, and, in their mad efforts to obtain it, they are likely to lose all.

In one respect, that of Christmas boxes, the English working man is very inconsistent. It is all very well to talk about the dignity of labour or of working-class independence, but when we find the carpenter or blacksmith begging a Christmas box of us what are we to think? It is all very well to hold Republican meetings at the Hole-in-the-Wall and denounce Lord This and Viscount That as bloated aristocrats, but the Upper Ten possess at least one redeeming virtue, they do not ask Christmas boxes. Before the English working man commences glorifying himself, as he is too apt to do, a little self-examination on his part would do no harm. He would then, perhaps, discover that more than one of his customs was capable of improvement. For instance, why should the Socialist bricklayer or the Republican glazier whom I engage to effect repairs at my residence always be clamouring for pints of beer to drink my health? I pay them well for their labour, why should they be beggars as well as workmen? I hope workmen in Australia have more self-respect than their brethren in the mother country. Is it not ridiculous, aye, worse than ridiculous, to behold a man claiming to have a voice in the government of the country, although he pays scarcely anything in the shape of rates or taxes, and yet fawning and cringing in the hope of obtaining a few pence from the men whom he is continually denouncing because they think, and very properly so, that the absence of self-respect is not a qualification for the possession of political power?

Perhaps it is to some instinctive knowledge of this on the part of the English people that Republican doctrines progress so slowly here. Or it may be that our Republican leaders have a knack of making themselves supremely ridiculous. For instance, the other evening they got up a benefit at the Victoria Theatre, the leading attraction being an announcement of a scene representing the famous parlour at the Hole-in-the-Wall, with Odger, Mothershead, and all the rest of the company, basely engaged in talking, drinking, and smoking, the characters being the veritable personages themselves. Of course, there was an immense crowd, especially in the gallery, where the display of shirt-sleeves and scrubby chins was on a most extensive scale; but, alas, for the vanity of human aspirations, the lessee at the last moment found his fear of the Lord Chamberlain too powerful for him, and so, rather than imperil his license, he discreetly withdrew the scene—the New Cut republicans submitting with remarkable equanimity to the cruel blow. However, "The Marseillaise" was sung by an elderly lady, with a cold in her head, and a chorus of fantastically attired supers, each of whom seemed to have his own notion as to what constituted time and tune, the effect of the whole being something unique. The revolutionary strains at an end, there arose a great cry for Odger, but, instead of the popular leader putting in an appearance as expected, there bounded forth a female ballet dancer, whose fascinating gyrations had the effect of making the audience forget their whilom idol. Truly it was but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. And yet those who know Mr. Odger personally assure me that he is really a clever and sensible man, despite the extreme character of his views. But if politics cut a sorry figure on the Victoria stage, they make a more respectable appearance further west, for Mr. Irving's powerful portraiture of the unhappy Charles the First is nightly drawing crowds to the Lyceum Theatre, to the great disgust of the Republicans, who are learning to hate the celebrated actor more bitterly than they ever did the French ex-Emperor. The success of the Lyceum play has led to the production, at the Queen's, of a rival drama, in which it is sought to glorify Cromwell, but not very successfully; the author actually making the famous Puritan leader, in one of the scenes, smoke a pipe and drink a glass of beer, in true Hole-in-the-Wall fashion. True, Mr. Carlyle tells us he did so, but then it does not follow that his weakness should be reproduced on the stage.

Returning to the sober realities of life, we find members of the Civil Service complaining that their hours are too long, and their salaries insufficient. That may be, but it is significant, that some of the leaders of the movement are officials whose leisure time is devoted to journalism, and the management of co-operative stores, and who naturally find the six hours per day required of them in exchange for their salaries a great inconvenience. They do not like to give up their official income, but they would rather do nothing towards earning it. Of course, this is all very well for themselves, but it is placing the great mass of their colleagues in a false position, for although the high price of provisions has seriously affected fixed incomes, yet the salaries enjoyed by most of those employed in the Civil Service are sufficiently high to bring forth crowds of competitors for every vacancy. Any movement for raising official salaries means also an increase of taxation; and if the Civil Service people persist in their demands, they will find the nation insisting on fewer servants and longer hours of labour. Of course, I do not say that the increase should not be granted; I am only pointing out the difficulties of the situation.

As with the members of the Civil Service, so is it with the agricultural labourers; they are being led astray by interested or incompetent leaders. It is very easy to get up public meetings and pass resolutions, but something more is required if the labourer's position is to be permanently improved. That the present agitation will lead to most important results, especially in connection with land tenure reform, there can be no doubt; but the social condition of the labourer is not to be altered suddenly for the better. It is very easy to make a paper constitution—Jeremy Bentham had one for every civilized country on the face of the earth—but it is very difficult to make people adopt it. The great drawback on the success of the labourer is the fact that the leadership of the movement is drifting into the hands of interested or inexperienced men, who are continually clamouring, in true Jack Cade fashion, that farmers should be compelled to raise the rate of wages. Mr. Arch, the real spokesman of the labourers, is evidently a more practical man. He is in favour of emigration, and is doing his best to persuade the labourers to seek new homes in the colonies. Large numbers are continually leaving for Canada and the United States, and even Brazil, but those proceeding to the latter country are, as a rule, considerably disappointed, not a few coming back thoroughly wearied and disgusted. With the increase of emigration, there has arisen an increased desire to extend the principles of co-operation to farming purposes, for it is perfectly clear that unless the labourers are allowed to participate to some extent, however little, in the profits of the farmer, strikes and emigration must continue to exercise an injurious influence on the farmers' prospects. At the same time it must not be forgotten that in many districts the strike movement is unknown, the rustics being afraid to exchange the ills with which they are familiar for those of which they know nothing.

The battle between the retail traders and the metropolitan co-operative associations continues to be waged with daily increasing severity, the shopkeepers complaining with much asperity that it is unfair to allow individuals receiving salaries out of the rates and taxes to set up in business in opposition to the ratepayers. This, of course, refers to the Civil Service Co-operative Societies; but how can the Government interfere? They cannot direct how, when, and where official salaries are to be expended. If a War Office clerk chooses to deal at a co-operative store, who is to prevent him? But after all, there are few tradesmen who adopt the ready-money principle to be found in the ranks of the discontents; the cry comes from the upholders of the credit system. And yet it is doubtful whether co-operative stores in the metropolis are so advantageous to the customers as is represented. Many articles are certainly to be obtained equally cheap, if not cheaper, at retail shops where credit is the exception and ready-money the rule, for the metropolitan directors naturally desire to make their profits as large as possible. The manner in which the stores in Long Acre and the Haymarket have told most severely on the West End tradesmen is to be found in the fact that many wealthy families, whose members are too proud to be seen making purchases in a grocer's shop, are not above making purchases of tea at a co-operative store, and taking their purchases home with them; in fact, the stores have become fashionable resorts, where the poor have no place. There is none of the spirit of Rochdale or Halifax about them. They are simply joint-stock concerns for supplying well-to-do people with groceries and other necessaries. Of course, the rich have a right to be economical if they please; and the more so the better, for the example of a lord is contagious, and when the aristocracy begin to practise Poor Richard's maxims the democracy may be tempted to follow suit.

But if the shopkeepers are ready to complain of the co-operators, the costermongers are equally ready to complain of the shopkeepers, and with some reason. For years the battle against Sunday trading has been waged by those who desire that at least one day out of the seven should be one of rest, but the great obstacle has invariably been the obstinacy of the shopkeepers, who cannot be compelled to close their establishments, except in certain instances, such as that of public-houses, in which the law is unmistakably clear. The latest instance of this—I was about to say criminal—conduct on the part of the shopkeepers is to be found in St. Luke's, where the unanimous resolve of the street-traders to cease business after 11 o'clock every Sunday morning, has been rudely shaken by several shops wherein fruit is sold continuing open throughout the day. These shopkeepers have much to answer for, should their conduct prove an excuse for the resumption of Sunday trading in the district; but it is a curious fact, that, as a rule, Sunday traders seldom prosper. Why it should be so I cannot say, but the fact is notorious. It may be that the continual round of business, with no period of rest or relaxation, gradually leads to habits of dissipation, or it may be that the want of proper domestic habits, occasioned by continual labour in the shop, proves more expensive than in the case of the ordinary trader. Certainly, if the testimony of London medical men be a guide, the rate of sickness arising among the Sunday trades is above the ordinary average, showing that the laws of nature are not to be violated with impunity, and that if men, in their thirst for gain, will not take proper intervals of rest they must pay the penalty.

The warders employed in the metropolitan prisons are beginning to agitate for higher wages. Theirs is a case deserving of consideration, for they have heavy responsibilities, long hours of attendance, and many irksome regulations to enforce, for wages less than those of an ordinary artisan. Why any strong, intelligent man should care to be a prison-warder I cannot understand. Perhaps I am not sufficiently versed in the matter; but the pay does seem miserably small, considering the nature of the duties. But if the warders wish to succeed, they will have to fight for it. Imagine a strike of warders! It would be sufficient to throw London into a state of consternation. But the men would not come off victorious. As in the case of the gas-stokers, their triumph would be short-lived, the public in their alarm rushing to the aid of the authorities. No, it is no use for the men to strike, it is only playing a losing game. The proper thing to do is to show the people that by paying more for the work they will get it better done. There is a general suspicion that our prisons are not managed so well as they ought to be, and that some day or other certain very disagreeable revelations will be made. If this should prove to be the case, and it is found that in the pursuit of an unwise economy, the authorities have allowed serious abuses to creep into our prisons and convict establishments, there will soon be a day of reckoning, when the real offenders will find that it is not always easy to escape punishment.

But it is in our workhouse system that the hand of reform is most required. Although the decline of pauperism, both metropolitan and national, steadily progresses, we have still the old problem to solve—how to prevent pauperism. If, prompted by feelings of humanity, we provide decent shelter for homeless vagrants, we tend to increase their number; and, if we allow things to remain as they were, we are continually horrified by heartrending cases of starvation. What are we to do? There is a general tendency on the part of individuals to proceed to extremes. We have an illustration of this in the Charity Organization Society, which, formed originally to prevent the evils of indiscriminate almsgiving, seems eager to stay the flow of charity altogether. In like manner many of our parochial authorities, in their eagerness to escape imposition at the hands of experienced professional paupers, are led to inflict undeserved suffering and misery on the innocent. The recent case in which parish relieving-officers have cut a sorry figure, shows that our poor-law system is not perfect, and I fear it never will be so long as there exists on the one hand a propensity for jobbing and extravagance, and on the other a fear of increasing the rates. It is a difficult problem, indeed, and always will remain so, until parish affairs are conducted in a more sensible and enlightened spirit than at present, when the principal object of London vestrymen appears to be the casting of discredit on the principle of local self-government.

JOHN PLUMMER.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1872.

The recent publication of the adverse award, in the matter of the San Juan reference, has reawakened attention here to the Washington "surrender." Canadians were becoming, if not reconciled at least accustomed to the contemplation of their rights and property offered in sacrifice to the American Baal, before whom England so fatuously bows down, and in a pitying, more even than in a loyal spirit, had accepted the humiliating situation imposed upon them by the real or supposed exigencies of the Imperial policy. The San Juan award was not unexpected: it had, in a sense, been discounted beforehand; for we had no confidence in the German referee, and we knew that the submission had been as egregiously bungled, as was everything connected with that unfortunate treaty. Yet, like the plaintiff, who knew not the full tale of his wrongs, until he listened to the peroration of his jury-compelling advocate, we did not fully realize how grievously we had been outraged, until the *Times* summed up our injuries, and, declaring the impossibility of their condonation, exhorted us to go in peace, and be sinned against no more. But, in spite of neglect and snubs, we cling with no little tenacity to the mother land; and the tie between her and us will long exist if we are to take the initiative in sundering it. The *Times* can hardly be accepted as the exponent o British opinion; but its utterances have more weight abroad than they can claim in England or Canada; and it is not, therefore, surprising that our cousins over the border, who have always persuaded themselves that Canada hankers after a place among the stars and stripes, should regard the Thunderer's lucubration as significant; and accordingly we find that an attempt is to be made to revive the annexation movement. Probably the belabouring which has been administered to the offending journal by the English Press, and the resulting recantation may cool the ardour of American sympathisers; but, as Mr. Toots would say, it is of no consequence. The movement, if any should be attempted, will, in default of sympathy on this side, fall stillborn. We shan't leave the paternal mansion until we are ordered off the premises, and when that happens we shall set up for ourselves, and enter into no partnership.

The turmoil over—of the elections for the Dominion House of Commons—each party has time to reckon its gains and bewail its losses. The Grit, or Reform party is master of the situation in Ontario, nor is it in any degree likely that, when the Provincial House meets next month, the Opposition will be able to assault their position with any hope of success. The Quebec Assembly is in session, but so far nothing clearly indicates a change in the relative status of parties. Quebec—not alone the city, but the province—has long been a Conservative stronghold. Quebec city, as well as the province generally, although in Canada, can hardly be said to be of it. The Catholic is the prevailing religion, and it is Catholics of the Ultramontane type, regarding with a holy horror all things liberal, whether in politics or religion. Montreal, however, must not be included in this general description. There the British and Protestant element is very strong, and as it is the most important centre of population in the Dominion, the influence of Montreal is more and more felt, and has seriously disturbed the calculations of the clerical and Government party. Should the Reform Opposition in the Quebec Legislature gain any decided success, the Dominion Government will find their difficulties largely increased; and as the Government, in the recent election conflicts, has sustained very serious reverses, not only in Ontario, but in the maritime provinces, and in Quebec, it is on the cards, that the coming struggle in the Commons may result in the transfer of power to the dreaded Grits. The Opposition numbers some able debaters, and good use will be made of the Washington Treaty, for which Sir John A. Macdonald, as the Premier and representative of Canada on the commission, receives the larger share of blame; the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways; the north-west, and such like weak points in the Government fortress; and it may not be doubted that whether scientifically planned or not, the assault will be vigorously delivered. Already the *Toronto Globe*, the organ of Ontario Liberals, is out with a manifesto, which, foreshadowing the plan of campaign, ably sums up, not alone what Sir John's Government has badly done; but what they have as badly left undone, for their sins of omission it appears are equal in turpitude to their offences overtly committed. Of course such statements must be taken *cum grano*; but making all allowances for partisan acrimony, it must be admitted that should the "Grits" oust the present incumbents, they may find room for improvement on the policy, or at any rate on the practice of their conservative predecessors.

The horse disease—or epizootic, as the learned have it—has been the faithful parent of newspaper paragraphs. It broke out first in this country, and has since spread over the whole Dominion, and very extensively prevailed in the States. Our neighbours have christened it the "Canada epizootic;" they are fond of designating everything bad as Canadian; and a cargo of rancid butter, putrid cheese, or rusty bacon, is generally invoiced, wherever it may have been produced, as Canadian. Even the pestilent Colorado potato beetle or, in American parlance, bug, will most likely come to be designated the "Canada bug." The event of the month, however, has been the Boston fire. "Boston in flames" was the startling announcement by telegraph, little more than a year subsequent to the destruction of Chicago. The latter city is, however, still ahead in fires. The Boston calamity will not occasion the wide-spread suffering that followed the Chicago conflagration. The loss, estimated at from from one to two hundred millions of dollars, immense as it is, falls principally on people able to sustain it, at least, without the utter destitution and ruin that overtook so many of the inhabitants of the sister city. But numbers will find their resources very seriously reduced by the failure of insurance companies, many of which have, to use an Americanism, gone under. Most of the sufferers by the fire were insured; thus a large portion of the burden of loss, is transferred to the holders of insurance stock, and it is to be feared, that very many of these will be greater sufferers than even those whose property has been destroyed. There will be a determined effort among insurance offices to make a very large advance in their rates; and most likely, in this way English and Canadian, not to say Australian policy-holders, will be compelled to bear a share of the loss. Two such calamities following so quickly one upon the other, may lead to the adoption of a style of building in large cities, calculated to resist the destructive agency; but the problem of fireproof, or even fire-retarding architecture, has yet to be solved, and until it is so, we may be, ever and anon, subject to these appalling catastrophes.

A good deal of discussion is going on in the newspapers on the subject of emigrant treatment on the voyage out from Europe. The *Toronto Globe*, never backward in showing up abuses, has recently published several letters from emigrants, and has had some plain-speaking articles in its columns, calling public attention to the abuses complained of. We have a line of steamers owned by a very wealthy Montreal firm, and numbering among the fleet some magnificent vessels; and we have been in the habit of reading occasional accounts of hardships and indignities to which emigrants by American vessels have been exposed, with a complacent feeling that such things do not, and cannot happen, on board Canadian ships. But an "amateur" emigrant startles us with an account of what he endured among a crowd of steerage passengers; His letter displays a state of things bad enough to make the reader exclaim, "Can such things be?" The proprietors of the line come out with an indignant repudiation of the charges made by the "amateur;" and with a sneer at gentlemen in the steerage, claim that they provide their emigrant passengers with all decent and necessary food, accommodation, and attendance. Anon appears a communication from another steerage passenger, who describes more circumstantially, and therefore more repulsively than the amateur, what he saw, heard, and endured, and what women and young children had to suffer, in common with, and in the sight of men. If his account is even approximately true, the matter demands the earnest and prompt attention of the Canadian and English authorities; and immediate steps should be taken to render such hideous facts impossible in the future. It is not be endured that the poor emigrant, paying a daily rate equal to that charged in a good hotel, should be treated as the unfortunate being in the hold of a slave-ship used to be. These people are unable to protect themselves from the rapacity of unprincipled ship owners; and it is the bounden duty of Government to perform on their behalf what their poverty or ignorance prevents them from doing for themselves.

P.S. Poor Horace Greeley is dead; the loss of his wife and his defeat together have been too much for him. Now he is gone *all* regret him.

THE EVENING SKY AT SYDNEY.

At this time of year, and specially this year, a few words about some of the objects above us in the evening sky may not be without interest, for the means of enjoying the beauties of creation visible in the heavens, are now within the reach of so many. There are few homes without a telescope of some sort, and the smallest will show us something which the unaided eye is blind to.

"Venus," the first object that appears after the setting sun in the west, and now the evening star, is the most brilliant of the planets. On the 22nd of February it passed its greatest elongation, or greatest apparent distance from the sun, and is now a beautiful miniature half-moon, gradually changing to the crescent form, and gaining daily in brilliance and beauty till the 30th of March, after which the increasing lustre caused by its approach to the earth will be more than counterbalanced by its rapid change to the crescent, diminishing the visible surface, and it will gradually fade. About the 5th of May it passes the line joining the earth and sun, and will be for a time lost in the sunlight and emerge as the morning star, when it will again increase in brilliance to the 10th of June.

Venus may now and for some time to come be readily seen in full sunlight, provided the sky be examined in the proper place, and the eyes shaded from direct sunlight. Should any reader care to try the experiment the following hints may be of service. Observe where the sun is by the aid of some chimney corner of a roof, or other convenient object, and, 2½ hours after, take the same place and look about 20 degrees north of the place the sun occupied, the planet will be seen a well-defined steady bright spot. Of course the sky must be clear in order to see an object so faint.

Some find a difficulty in estimating angle in the sky. It is easy to remember that from horizon to zenith is 90 degrees, or that from the head to the foot of the Southern Cross is 6 degrees.

Very early after the invention of the telescope, the phases of Venus were seen by Galileo, to whom its change of shape presented at once a welcome and satisfactory proof of the Copernican system, for this change could only be explained on the supposition that it moved round the sun. As telescopes improved, indistinct markings on the surface of Venus were seen, and these proved by their change of position that the planet turned on its axis in about the same time as the earth. Few modern telescopes will do more than show these spots; for of all celestial objects Venus is the most difficult to see well. Some, however, favoured with clear skies and good telescopes, have seen irregular markings on the inner edge of the crescent, similar, though far more indistinct, than the markings seen on the moon with small telescopes. But the most interesting observations have been made at Rome, where De Vico and his assistants saw for many nights in succession a valley surrounded by mountains, something like a lunar crater. The telescope with which these observations were made was 6¼ inches in diameter. In Rome spots have been seen with a telescope only two inches in diameter; and there can be no doubt but that, if a clear atmosphere could be obtained, much more than we now know would be made out. In 1672 Cassini thought he saw a satellite to Venus, and many similar reports have been made since, but no satisfactory observations have ever been obtained. Whether there is a satellite or not must for the present remain undecided. There is, however, quite enough evidence to render it a question of great interest, and many efforts have been made to answer it. Some who, used all means at command to see the satellite without success, have tried to explain the reports by saying that the small body must have been the supposed planet Vulcan; but the existence of this planet rests only upon observations as unsatisfactory as those doubtful records of the satellite of Venus. Several observers have seen a small, round, sharply-defined body on the sun's surface, and some of the results are so far reliable that Mr. Hind thinks he has obtained a rough approximation to the orbit, and predicts that if there is such a body at all, it should be seen on the sun about 8 p.m. Sydney time, on the 27th March; to us the sun will then be set, but the data, on which the calculations are made are so uncertain that the transit may take place days before or after. All who can should keep a sharp lookout on the sun on about the 27th of next month. A few looks at the sun's surface will give a good general idea of the spots, and no one would mistake their irregular and shaded outline for a planet.

As soon as it is dark the well known Pleiades appear in the north-west, first of the two clusters in the constellation Taurus. This cluster has always been taken as a test of vision. To ordinary eyes there are seven stars; some see only six, and a few eight or nine. History mentions one who saw fourteen; with the telescope more than ten times as many are seen—one observer counted 188, and probably there are many more. The brightest star is called Alcyone, and near it a beautiful little triangle of stars may been with a medium telescope. The second cluster, like a large V or A in the sky, with the bright orange or rose-coloured star Aldeboran as the most conspicuous, is sometimes called Hyades. The whole cluster seen with a low power binocular glass is one of the most beautiful in the heavens. Aldeboran, the brightest star, so-called by the Arabs because he seems to follow, or drive the little Pleiades, has a small companion which is a severe test for a three-inch object glass.

Nearly overhead, at 9 o'clock, is the splendid constellation "Orion," the three stars in whose belt are so well known; here are coloured stars, double stars, and clusters in numbers to satisfy the most enthusiastic observer, but as our space is limited, we would only draw special attention to the "great nebula," the finest in the heavens, and a test for all telescopes from the great reflector of Lord Rosse, which was occupied for about seven years in making a map of it, down to the small two-inch which strains the eye to see four stars in its celebrated so-called trapezium, now known to contain a host of minute stars beside the four from which the name was taken.

In any telescope it is a fine object, but as the power increases so the view enlarges, first a beautiful green tinge in the nebulous light, then six stars, then many in the trapezium and round it, till in the largest refractors and Lord Rosse's mighty tube, the nebula unfolds its spiral form, looking like flocks of wool with centres of condensation these; led Sir William Herschel and others after him, to suppose they saw the indication which proved, that only larger telescopes were wanted to reveal a clustering universe of stars; but the spectroscope—keen analyst of all that *light* has to tell us—pronounces the whole a mighty wreath of luminous gasses, inexplicable in its form, but certainly not to be resolved into stars by any optical power; whatever other powers may do in ages hence to condense its nitrogen and hydrogen into other forms.

Rising in the east, about 7 o'clock, may be seen the giant of the planetary system, Jupiter, 1300 times larger than the earth, and in point of interest second only to Saturn. Any ordinary hand telescope will reveal his four moons, and they are visible to some few unaided eyes. Though small indeed, compared to Jupiter, they could be easily seen by ordinary eyes, if only the planet could be eclipsed. They are by no means small bodies, however,—the least is but little less than our moon, and the largest, 3580 miles in diameter, or considerably larger than Mercury. Some have seen markings on these satellites, but it is generally believed that there is no indication of axial motion except that they appear like our own moon, always to present the same side to the primary. Their constant and rapid change of position with reference to Jupiter, and their motions being but little (only about 3 degrees) inclined to the ecliptic presents the observer with rapid motion in straight lines nearly parallel to the markings on Jupiter himself. Sometimes they may be seen crossing the planet, at others disappearing behind it; or again, plunging into Jupiter's shadow at some distance from his edge, at such times there is a lunar eclipse for the inhabitants of Jupiter, if such there be.

The belts of Jupiter though readily seen with a small glass, require more optical power to bring out their beauty. Generally they have a well defined northern and southern boundary, and are arranged in parallel lines, but at times they are broken up, and we have seen them like scattered clouds over the whole surface of the planet. Their generally persistent position on the equator of Jupiter has been thought to prove that they are caused by steady winds analogous to our trades, which in certain places blow away the cloud covering of Jupiter, and reveal his darker surface below. There is much in the appearances presented by the belts to confirm this view. In powerful glasses, the details are so like our cloud forms that one cannot resist the conviction that they are clouds. Their rapid changes also can only be thus accounted for. In 1849, small round white spots on the belts were observed, which did not change their form; and black spots, of similar size and position, are often seen. No satisfactory explanation of these has been given, and within the last few years also decided changes of colour, as well as form, have been seen in the belts. These changes present a very interesting study to those who have telescopes equal to the work. The general colour of the dark belts is that of copper; sometimes changing to brown or yellow. Different observers, however, estimate the colours variously, and much depends on the telescope. We have seen a decided blue band, which to another observer with a different telescope, looked green. When we consider that, from the small inclination of Jupiter's axis, there must be in the temperate zones the heat and light for perpetual spring, and on the equator perpetual summer. The colours of the belts suggest the inquiry: is it possible that we can actually see in that far distant planet the green fields so familiar to us here in the temperate zones? The answer will only come to those who watch long and patiently, for the rapid changes going on in the belts appear to present us with ever-changing partial openings in a cloud-laden atmosphere, through which we get glimpses of the solid ground below, and it is extremely uncertain how much or how little cloud we are looking through at any particular time. But the changes of season, which can be so plainly seen in our neighbour "Mars," lead us to hope for similar success on Jupiter. Jupiter is now in the best position for observation which it will occupy this year, but will be better seen in the northern hemisphere than here.

Right overhead, at 8 o'clock, is Sirius, the brightest of the stars, and distant from us probably some twenty years' journey for light, yet shining with a splendour that would take about 200 such suns as ours to equal if placed at the same distance.

Sirius had long a peculiar motion that troubled astronomers, till Bessel suggested it must be one of two stars, revolving about a common centre, one of which must be dark or faint, because never seen. Soon afterwards Alvan Clark found the first known companion of Sirius, but it appeared very small, only equal to a star of tenth magnitude, and theory required a body almost as large as Sirius; hence some have thought the companion must shine with borrowed light. Since then, however, five other small companions have been seen by one observer with a telescope only 4 inches aperture.

Following the Milky Way to south-east, a small, but bright, cloud, will be seen in it, surrounded by many stars; this is the nebula about Eta Argus, remarkable for the great change in it since Sir John Herschel was at the Cape; much of it has faded since then—a fact so unusual, that those who have not seen it do not like to accept the proof of the change given by several southern observers.

Near the centre of the nebula is a small yellow star quite invisible to the naked eye, which 30 years since was next to Sirius in brilliance. This is Eta Argus, now faded to the seventh magnitude. Whether it is again to shine with its wonted brilliance, or, like all other irregularly variable stars, fade entirely, is one of the questions which perhaps only the future will decide. One remarkable fact which the spectroscope has taught us is, that it has not the ordinary spectrum, but in one respect is like the star in the Northern Crown, which on the 12th of May, 1866, assumed such a brilliant aspect, and whose spectrum led some to say it was a star on fire. It gives a spectrum with bright lines, caused by intensely heated gases. Whether Eta Argus is really a star on fire, waxing and waning under the control of laws as yet unknown; or whether it is quietly, but rapidly, giving out its heat to sink into darkness, we cannot tell, but no one can contemplate its changes without being oppressed with the magnitude of the forces which produce them.

Near Eta Argus are several beautiful clusters of stars, all more or less interspersed with coloured stars. Just below it, and still in the Milky Way, are the four bright stars forming the Southern Cross—the brightest one, Alpha Crucis, a very fine double, forms the foot of the cross. Next the Cross is the Great Coal Sack, in which there are so few visible stars that it looks black beside the surrounding brilliance of the Milky Way. Just on the border of it, nearest to the left arm of the Cross, is a small cluster only just visible to the naked eye about the star Kappa Crucis; perhaps, taken altogether, the most beautiful coloured cluster in the heavens, justifying Sir John Herschel's remark that it is like a "superb piece of fancy jewellery." In it are 130 stars, 25 of which have appeared since Herschel examined it. It is easily recognised by its triangular shape, which when seen in large telescopes is very much like the letter A.

Below the Coal Sack are two very bright stars, the upper one, Beta Centauri, is, so far as we yet know, a single star; but the second, Alpha Centauri, is the finest double star we know, and in several ways remarkable. It is of the stars, our nearest neighbour, and attentive observation shows the smaller of the two going gradually round the other, or rather the common centre of gravity between them—the time occupied in its journey is about seventy-six years.

But the close observation bestowed upon this pair has revealed their parallax, whence we learn their distance from us—three years' journey for light, a long way certainly, but small, indeed, compared with most of the stars we see. Now, what is really seen when these stars are watched is this, they appear to make a very small circle in the heavens every year, or every time the earth circles round the sun, the circle can only just be made out with the proper instruments; yet there it is, as certainly as the stars, and the diameter of that little circle is all important in reference to the distance of the stars; the larger that circle, the closer the star. Now, Alpha Centauri makes the largest of any known star, and the great majority of stars make no circle at all, or have no parallax.

Perhaps, a few words may help some to understand how the parallax gives us the distance. Suppose then we are in a lofty room, which has one solitary lamp hanging from its ceiling, directly under this lamp we make a circle on the floor, and walk round it while we watch the lamp, the lamp will appear to make a circle on the ceiling, the nearer the lamp is to us, the larger the circle on the ceiling, and vice versa, so that if the lamp is at the ceiling it will not appear to move. Now if we measure the diameter of the circle we are walking round, and from opposite sides of a diameter of it take strings to the lamp, as it hangs from the ceiling, and measure the angle between these strings, that will be the parallax of the lamp as seen from our circle, and knowing these we can at once calculate how high the lamp is. So the astronomer, by knowing the diameter of his circle, which is the earth's orbit, and the angles made by the two mathematical lines which he makes with his instrument to the star from opposite ends of a diameter of the orbit can, by a very simple process, calculate how far the star is away: but the distance of the stars is so vast, that the diameter of the earth's orbit sinks almost to nothing for even the nearest; and hence the two lines are almost parallel; how near they approach it may be gathered from the fact, that the two lines would only diverge 1 inch in 1800 feet. In such measures the smallest error in angle, or in the diameter of the earth's orbit, becomes magnified enormously, hence the astronomer's anxiety to get the distance of the sun accurately, for twice that is the diameter of his circle.

The same simple illustration which we have now used of the parallax of the stars will serve to explain how the transit of Venus is to tell us the sun's distance.

In the first place we know that the earth is nearly round, being slightly flattened at the poles. Now, portions of the earth have been measured with all the care that science and the ingenuity of man could suggest; by triangulation these measured portions have been extended, until they each covered a certain fraction of the earth's circumference, and from each the size of the earth has been determined. The results of all the measures conducted in different ways by different persons at widely separated places have been combined, and a mean result obtained. This is doubtless open to correction, and one of the collateral benefits which we shall derive from the base line and triangulation here, will be another measure to confirm, or correct those done before.

Now the earth thus measured is our circle, Venus the lamp, and the sun our ceiling. If we could, while Venus is between us and the earth, go round our circle, and take observations, we should learn at once what we want to know, viz., the angle of the two lines drawn from opposite sides of the earth to Venus; but since we cannot go round and take the observations we place observers at as many stations as can be got north and south; each ready to take observations when his turn comes. It is sure to be clouded at some stations, and some observers knowing the importance of their work, are sure to get excited, hence the more stations the better: that all sources of error may be avoided.

Europe and America will occupy the northern, and a few out of the way southern stations; while England acting on her well known principle expects us on these southern shores to do our duty. Thanks to the liberality of our Government we shall have the instruments and means to do it.

H. C. RUSSELL.

The Sydney Observatory, February 25.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

The following estates were surrendered:—

George Embleton, of Hill End, sodawater manufacturer, lately carrying on business in partnership with Thomas G. Weir. Liabilities, £1331 17s. 6d. Assets, £1641 9s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Shaw, of Yass, gentleman. Liabilities, £1094 9s. 7d. Assets, £250. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, March 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Underwood Grimes, special, for examination.

Tuesday, March 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Collis, first meeting, at Wagga Wagga.

Wednesday, March 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Australian Paper Company (limited), adjourned special, for proof of debts from the 12th ultimo; James Gardner, special, for proof of debt, and examination of insolvent if required.

Wednesday, March 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner; Henry Fleming, second meeting, at Wingham.

Friday, March 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Peter Logan, adjourned third from the 14th ultimo; Thomas M'Donough, first meeting; Charles Eather, special meeting, for proof of debts and offer of composition; John Francis Foran, adjourned third from the 26th ultimo; John Rossiter, adjourned second from the 26th ultimo.

Monday, March 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Border, second meeting, at Mudgee.

Tuesday, March 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Collis, second meeting, at Wagga Wagga; Eliza Negro, special, for proof of debt, at Albury.

Wednesday, March 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Perkins, first meeting; John Mitchell, first meeting; Edward Ford, first meeting.

Wednesday, March 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Hanistock Blake, special, for proof of debt, at Newcastle; John Lonergan, first meeting, at Tumut.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, March 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles James Brown, Hugh Wilson, James Simpson, of the firm of James Simpson and Co.; William Nicholls the younger, William Rushby, Elijah Keating, George Lockyer, Thomas Maytes the younger, adjourned from the 18th February last; George Taylor, adjourned certificate from the 25th ultimo.

Tuesday, March 11th, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Frederick Gustav Lender, adjourned certificate from the 25th February; Thomas Hill, adjourned certificate from the 25th February; James Teare Wearne, John Hughes, George Ticehurst, Alexander M'Lean, George Guest, junior, James Gardener.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, March 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation: First estate of John Thomas Gregg, first plan, dividend 4s 7¼d in £; second estate of James Balcomb, a second plan, dividend ½d in £; third estate of Henry Oxenham, an account current only, showing the disposal of the realized assets. In re George Daniel Cooper, motion to release estate from sequestration.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness; one of them was further fined for making use of obscene language.

Mary White was brought before the Bench by constable M'Kee, who deposed that, about 1 o'clock that morning, he found her in Clarence-street, making use of indecent language; he took her into custody, and charged her with being an idle, and disorderly person, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of support. In reply, she said that she had a home, but would not call a witness. To be imprisoned one month.

James M'Guire, 12, charged with throwing stones in Parramatta-street, to the danger of other persons there being, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Seven persons were discharged.

The Roster.—Monday, March 3: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce, Meyer, and Vickery. Tuesday, 4: Messrs. Evans, Hezlet, Kippax, and Charlton. Wednesday, 5: Messrs. Day, Curran, Love, S. S. Goold, Chapman, and Guy. Thursday, 6: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester. Friday, 7: Messrs. Oatley, Jolly, and Palmer. Saturday, 8: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Breillat.

Two drunkards were fined 5s. each, and Peter Souter, cook of the Black Adder, was found guilty of using threatening language, and was bound over to keep the peace for three months.

Frederick Rolfe was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Thomas Waterhouse. Prisoner, who is a good tradesman, has a contract for slating five houses at the North Shore, and whilst executing the work was lodging at the Royal Hotel, St. Leonards; a day or two back, Mr. Waterhouse, the landlady's brother, missed a coat, and, making inquiry, found it with a boatman, who had purchased it from prisoner for 5s. Prisoner did not deny the charge, but stated that he had had a fall from a house, and had so injured his head that when he took any liquor he lost all consciousness of what he was doing. Prisoner having elected to be dealt with summarily, the Bench sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, the Police Magistrate expressing his astonishment that a man with a good trade in his hands should be guilty of such acts of petty stealing, and pointing out that a whole army of policeman could not defend society from the pilferings of such men as prisoner.

Alice Williams was charged with stealing 11s. 6d. from the till of Mr. Thomas Cook, butcher, of St. Leonards. Prisoner went into the shop ostensibly to purchase some meat, but, finding no one there at the moment, she coolly opened the till and pocketed the contents. She added further injury to what she had already done, by at once quitting the shop without making her purchases, and transferring her custom to the shop of the rival butcher. Unluckily for her, a neighbour had watched her proceedings, and had witnessed the abstraction, and subsequently informed Mr. Cook of the whole procedure. She was apprehended shortly afterwards, and gave back 10s. of the money to the constable. She elected to be tried summarily, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman ,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Chapman,—That the honourable the Colonial Secretary be respectfully requested to transmit to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies an acknowledgment of the receipt by this Council of the portrait of her Majesty the Queen; and that Earl Kimberley may be solicited to express to her Majesty the thanks of the Council, on behalf of the citizens, for her gracious compliance with their wish that the portrait should be obtained and placed in the new Town Hall. That the thanks of this Council be forwarded to Sir Charles Cowper and Sir Charles Nicholson, for their kindness and assistance in obtaining the valuable portrait of her Majesty the Queen which has recently been received by the Council. That the report of the Finance Committee on the financial position of the Corporation in connection with the City Fund for the year 1873, be adopted. That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the issue of ten thousand pounds worth of Corporation city debentures, be adopted.

By Alderman Linsley,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that 320 feet of 12-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Prince-street, from Mr. Dalley's cottage to the bridge, at a cost of £107, be adopted.

By Alderman Moore,—That the draft bill to enable the Council to borrow a further sum of £100,000 for the general improvements of the city, now submitted by the Finance Committee, be adopted. That the estimate of the City Surveyor, for fencing trenching, &c., for planting both sides of the road, Moore Park, be a charge against the proceeds of the sale of Sydney Common allotments, now advertised. That the cost of ballasting and completing the new road to the night soil pit lately formed and fenced by this Council, be a charge on the proceeds of the Sydney Common allotments now advertised for sale. That the estimate of the City Surveyor for ballasting and finishing the Randwick Road to its junction with the Bunnerong Road, be a charge on the funds derived from the tolls. That a deputation wait on the Government to request them to place a sum of money on the Estimates for forming and completing Macquarie-street from Flood's Stores round to the Government Jetty.

By Alderman Rowe,—That the City Surveyor be requested to report as to the cost and advisability of cutting off the numerous spike parts of finials or terminals above key-stone of arches in windows over upper entablature between the parapets of the new Town Hall.

By Alderman Kippax,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, the extension of the 3 feet 6-inch brick sewer in Gipps-street, from Mary-street to and along Macquarie-street, nearly to Ann-street, by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north-east side of the Randwick Road, between Dowling-street and Park Road, at a cost of £78, be adopted.

By Alderman Green,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Victoria-street, north of Liverpool-street, be ballasted and blinded by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Bourke-street, between Stanley and Liverpool streets, be formed, ballasted, and blinded, and a retaining-wall built, by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that two gullies be laid in Palmer-street, at the cost of £23, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that Earl-lane, leading from Earl-street to Orwell-street, be ballasted, and a gully shaft, laid, at cost of £27, be adopted.

By Alderman Goold,—1. That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that a 4 ft. 6 in. oviform brick sewer be laid from the wall of the Kent Brewery to Abercrombie-street, by contract, upon condition that Mr. John Bryan contributes £100 towards the expense, be adopted. 2. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Rutland-street, between Elizabeth and Buckingham streets, be formed and ballasted, and kerbing and guttering laid, at the cost of £75, be adopted.

By Alderman Mase,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Elizabeth-street South, opposite the Burial Ground, at a cost of £35, be adopted.

By Alderman Murphy,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Harbour-street be repaired and ballasted by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Fowler,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Point-street, from Bowman-street to the Wellbank Estate, at a cost of £55, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley,—That this Council do now proceed to consider the tenders for gasfittings at the Eastern Markets.

By Alderman ,—That this Council do now proceed to consider the applications for licences under the Hackney Carriage and Omnibus By-laws.

FINANCE AND TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following interesting statistics are from the *British Almanac* for 1873:—

NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The subjoined tables show the gross public revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom in the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1872:—

Sources of Revenue:

Customs	£20,326,000	0	0
Excise	23,326,000	0	0
Stamps	9,772,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty	2,330,000	0	9
Property Tax	9,084,000	0	0
Post Office	4,680,000	0	0
Telegraph Service	755,000	0	0
Crown Lands (net)	375,000	0	0
Miscellaneous, viz.:—Military and Naval extra receipts and proceeds of old stores sold	1,177,793	16	1
Received from Revenues of India on account of effective and non-effective charges of British troops	441,139	0	0
Allowance out of profits of issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	138,578	0	0
Abyssinian Expedition—Issues repaid	850,000	0	0
Other miscellaneous receipts	1,452,803	17	0
Total income	£74,708,314	13	1

Branches of Expenditure:

Debt:			
Interest of the permanent debt and management	£22,156,952	3	4
Terminable annuities	4,512,706	1	0
Interest of Unfunded Debt, &c.	169,943	3	4
Consolidated Fund Charges:			
Civil List	406,238	17	9
Annuities and pensions	304,879	2	5
Salaries and allowances	103,320	11	6
Courts of Justice	649,200	10	8
Miscellaneous services	282,966	11	2
Telegraph Sinking Fund	50,869	7	8
Supply Services:			
Army	15,521,580	1	0
Army, abolition of purchase	340,000	0	0
Navy	9,900,486	0	0
Vote of Credit—War in Europe	101,096	16	3
Miscellaneous Civil Services	10,362,818	2	11
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	2,578,093	14	6
Post Office	2,455,691	19	8
Telegraph Service	134,477	3	3
Packet Service	1,138,700	0	0
Total ordinary expenditure	£71,490,620	6	5
Expense of fortifications	370,000	0	0
Total expenditure	£71,860,620	6	5
Ordinary surplus of income over expenditure (including expenses of fortifications)	£3,218,294	6	8

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE FROM 1857 TO 1872.

The following table exhibits the total amount of national expenditure in each of the fifteen financial years, ended March 31, from 1857 to 1872, together with the proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31.	Amounts of Expenditure.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population of United Kingdom.		
1857	£75,588,667	£2	14	4
1858	68,128,859	2	8	5
1859	64,663,882	2	5	8
1860	69,502,289	2	8	8
1861	72,792,059	2	10	8
1862	71,116,485	2	9	11
1863	69,302,008	2	8	2
1864	67,056,286	2	6	0
1865	66,462,207	2	5	0
1866	65,914,357	2	4	2
1867	66,780,396	2	4	0
1868	71,236,242	2	6	6
1869	74,972,816	2	8	6
1870	68,864,752	2	4	0
1871	69,548,539	2	4	3
1872	71,490,020	2	5	0

NATIONAL DEBT.

The following table shows the annual charge on the total amount of the Unredeemed Funded Debt for the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1872:—

Great Britain.	Annual Charges.		
Unredeemed capital	£20,790,325	10	4¼
Annuities, per 18 Vict. c. 18, expiring 5th April, 1885	116,000	0	0
Annuities per 23 and 24 Vict., c. 109, and subsequent Acts, expiring 5th April, 1885 (Fortifications)	420,085	0	0
Annuities, per 26 Vict., c. 14, expiring 5th April, 1885	9983	7	3
Annuities, per 32 and 33 Vict., c. 59, and 29 Vict., c. 5, expiring at various dates in 1885 (payable yearly)	2,966,164	0	0
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expiring at various periods	45,329	4	0
Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity, 25 and 26 Vict., c. 39	36,000	0	0
Life Annuities, 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, and subsequent Acts	937,705	19	4
English Tontine Annuities, 29 Geo. 3	12,510	5	6
Irish Tontine Annuities, 13 and 14, 15 and 16, and 19 and 20 Geo. 3 (Irish Acts), payable in Great Britain	15,830	11	0
Management	213,336	3	10
Total debt at 31st March, 1871	£25,563,270	1	3¼

EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table compiled from returns of the Board of Trade gives the declared real value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions, in the year ended the 31st of December, 1871:—

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Russia, Northern Ports	£6,180,083
—— Southern Ports	1,373,307
Sweden and Norway	2,173,921
Denmark, the Duchies, and Iceland, up to 1860	1,751,803
—— Danish West Indies	496,366
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies, up to 1860	27,353,383
Holland	14,121,537
—— Java, and other possessions in the Indian Seas	823,572
Belgium	6,286,835
France	18,061,302
—— Algeria	125,326
—— Possessions in Senegambia	11,342
—— Possessions in India	
Portugal	1,744,371
—— Azores and Madeira	160,831
Spain	3,122,390
—— Canary Islands	206,844
—— Fernando Po	13,970
—— West India Islands	2,878,381
—— Philippine Islands	463,259
Italy, exclusive of Venetia, from 1857 to 1860	6,254,171
Austrian Territories, including Venetia from 1857 to 1860	1,584,635
Greece	769,868
Turkey	5,937,537
—— Wallachia and Moldavia	701,818
Egypt	6,814,675
Morocco	197,501
United States	34,229,108
Mexico	1,060,981
Central America	297,811
Haiti and San Domingo	335,626
New Granada (United States of Columbia)	2,645,187
Venezuela	300,910
Ecuador	60,137
Brazil	6,311,063
Uruguay	1,037,682
Argentine Confederation	2,474,985
Chili	2,031,699
Peru	2,154,709
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	6,629,399
Japan	1,581,834
Western Coast of Africa	1,003,726
Other countries	572,469
Total for foreign countries	£171,336,344

EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Channel Islands	£807,802
Gibraltar	1,058,591
Malta	704,988
Ionian Islands (ceded to Greece, 1st June, 1864.)	Countries.
North American Colonies:	
British Columbia	79,113
Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia	7,575,351
Newfoundland	492,459
Prince Edward Island	149,417
Total of North American Colonies	8,296,340
West India Islands and Guiana	2,940,227
British Honduras	159,925
Australia:	
West Australia	70,200
South Australia	1,323,696
Victoria	4,244,331
New South Wales	2,530,005
Queensland	343,628
Tasmania	157,685
New Zealand	1,364,374
Total of Australia	10,033,919
British India	18,003,266
The Straits Settlement	1,934,988
Ceylon	927,859
Hongkong	2,774,114
Mauritius	502,979
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	2,197,787
Possessions on the River Gambia	35,047
Sierra Leone	200,590
Possessions on the Gold Coast	442,982
Other Possessions	162,029
Total of British Possessions	51,183,433
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	222,519,777

TRADE OF OUR PORTS.—As in 1870, so in 1871, more than ten millions sterling—nearly half the entire Customs' duties of the kingdom—were received in the port of London. The amount collected at Liverpool approached three millions sterling, and three millions were received in other ports of England; two and a half millions in Scotland, and nearly two millions in Ireland. Next to London and Liverpool, the largest receipt of customs' duties is at Greenock, where the collection in 1871 amounted to £979,775. At Dublin, £885,844 was received; at Bristol, £878,621; at Glasgow, £847,941; Leith, £344,809; Belfast, £341,621; Cork, £315,187; Newcastle, £279,493; Hull, £241,567. There are the eleven chief places of receipts of customs, five in England, three in Scotland, three in Ireland. The returns for 1871 show the usual fluctuations in the amount of duty collected at the various ports. The largest increase of Customs' revenue in 1871, as compared with 1870, was at Liverpool—viz., £152,368. The condition of the trade of Liverpool was indeed most flourishing and prosperous in 1871. The vessels arriving in that port from foreign parts increased to 5532, of 4,057,010 tons, and the vessels clearing outwards increased to 5565, of 4,005,949 tons. The importation of tobacco appears to be concentrating at this port. The British and Irish exports from the port of Liverpool reached the value of £87,781,393, the highest point they have ever yet attained. Glasgow shows more Customs' duties collected in 1871 than in 1870 by £42,982; Belfast more by £42,946; Dublin more by £14,399. The amount collected at Leeds, £118,966, shows an increase of £29,244, the merchants continuing to avail themselves more freely of the bonding privileges at this place; at Port Glasgow the amount collected—viz., £18,330—shows an increase of £16,114, caused by importations of sugar at this place in consequence of want of accommodation at Greenock. At Manchester the collection was £133,603, an increase of £7665; the business there is steadily increasing. At Newcastle, where trade is very prosperous, the increase is £8310; at Plymouth, £15,357, owing to the reopening of a sugar refinery; at Southampton £5313, the general trade of the port having much increased since the close of the war; at Granton £38,692, with still a great demand for further warehouse accommodation by the Edinburgh merchants; at Sunderland £7838, and at Whitehaven £5347, both these ports reporting an increasing trade. The instances in which the Customs duties fell off are generally accounted for by casual and temporary causes, leading to revenue being paid through a different channel. The largest decrease is of £120,947, at Bristol, owing to the reduction of the sugar duties, and to duties on tobacco and sugar being paid at other ports; and similar causes account for the decrease of £59,761, at Leith. There is a decrease of £114,988 at Greenock, £53,537 at Hull, £38,112 at Grimsby, £24,834 at Cork; but at all these places the trade of the port is increasing. From north and south, from east and west, the reports show prosperity and progress. In the Port of London the vessels arriving increased to 11,405 in 1871, and the vessels clearing outwards to 9069. The receipts of Customs' duties at this port in 1871 averaged £563 per working day, and the amount £32,785.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A return compiled by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen shows the number and tonnage of vessels, the building of which was completed in the year 1871, at each port in the United Kingdom. The totals are these:—In England, 787 vessels, of 262,925 tons; in Scotland, 227, of 130,230 tons; in Ireland, 8, of 7903 tons; making 1022 vessels of 391,058 tons. At Newcastle there were also built two iron and two composite steam vessels for war purposes, which have not been measured. The return shows also the vessels, in course of construction on the last day of 1871 at each port of the United Kingdom, and the totals are these:—In England, 457 vessels, of 188,673 tons; in Scotland, 247 vessels, of 226,248 tons (a larger tonnage than in England); in Ireland, 6 vessels, of 12,737 tons; making in all 710 vessels, of 427,658 tons, building at ports of the United Kingdom, besides 97 vessels (57 of them at Newcastle), the tonnage of which has not been ascertained, in consequence of the builders' inability or refusal to furnish the particulars. The above total, relating to vessels in course of construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the year 1871, is constituted as follows:—Sailing vessels, 272, of 46,762 tons—viz., 23 iron vessels, of 14,698 tons, and 249 wood, of 32,064 tons; steam vessels, 438, of 380,896 tons,—viz., 421 iron vessels, of 379,675 tons, 16 wood, of 1121 tons, and 1 composite, of 100 tons; making together 444 iron vessels, of 394,373 tons; 265 wood, of 33,185 tons; and 1 composite, of 100 tons. There are 25 ports, showing above 1000 tons in course of construction on the 31st of December, 1871—viz., Glasgow 141 vessels, of 155,168 tons; Sunderland 88, of 70,298 tons; London 46, of 23,598 tons; Greenock 21, of 22,817 tons; Port Glasgow 29, of 20,280 tons; Hull 20, of 19,461 tons; Belfast 6, of 12,737 tons, Liverpool 16, of 11,870 tons; Stockton 11, of 8817 tons; Shields 21, of 8544 tons; and South Shields 13, of 3514 tons; Dundee 10, of 8261 tons; Aberdeen 13, of 7414 tons; West Hartlepool 9, of 6485 tons; and Hartlepool 7, of 4186 tons; Kirkcaldy 5, of 3977 tons; Whitehaven 4, of 3701 tons; Newcastle 6, of 3243 tons, besides the 57 vessels (all steamers and 54 of them iron), whose tonnage has not been returned; Bristol 9 vessels, of 2147 tons; Borrowstoness 3, of 1845 tons; Leith 2, of 1800 tons; Plymouth 11, of 1712 tons; Banff 7, of 1402 tons; Bideford 10, of 1356 tons; Workington 1, of 1050 tons. The return for Middlesbrough shows only two vessels, of 930 tons, but 15 other vessels (all steamers, and of iron) were also building, the tonnage of which is not stated. Cardiff returns one vessel of 615 tons, but does not return the measurement of the other five vessels building, two of them steamers, and of iron.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

THE biennial movable committee of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows held their meeting on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ultimo, at the Oddfellows' Hall, in Braidwood, at which the representatives from the Sydney, Braidwood, and Hunter River districts were present. The Grand Master, Brother William Crispin, opened the meeting at 10 o'clock, and, after the usual preliminaries were gone through, the Grand Master delivered the following report:—

Gentlemen representatives of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows,—I rise to congratulate you on this the first biennial meeting in Braidwood; and I, for my part—and I do not doubt but that your hearts are with me—am thankful for that kind Providence that has watched over us and brought us thus far, that has preserved us from dangers seen and unseen. Let us, then, take this as an earnest of His love and goodness, and that the work we are engaged in is His, and therefore He will bless it by imparting unto us wisdom from on high. The business we have to transact is of the utmost importance to the Order; and I trust you will all remember the responsibilities you have taken upon yourselves, and that you will be guided by and keep constantly in view the one object for which we are met—that of promoting the advantages and benefits of this noble Order.

To me it is a great pleasure thus to stand before you in the position I now hold, and I hope I shall always be able to look back with pleasure on my period of office. Looking back over the past two years, I think I may congratulate my colleagues and the committee that our decisions have been satisfactory; and I believe from no quarter has there been any complaint made. Our Order is making very encouraging progress in our own colony; and in the sister colonies of Australasia the number of branches are rapidly increasing; and, as the principles on which our noble Order is founded are much wider circulated, so will there be a corresponding influx of members within its folds. We have much pleasure in stating to this meeting that all the proceedings of the Sub-committee of Management during our term of office have been with a single eye to the good of the Order; and, although we have differed in our opinions, we have waived them, so that the greatest amount of good might be done.

Amongst the matters to come before you are several propositions for altering the grand laws. I have no doubt that you will give them your best attention, and that the result will be the improvement of such laws as really need it. Hoping that we shall conduct the business with credit to ourselves, and to the Order generally, respecting the opinions of those with whom we differ, remembering what a goodly thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, we shall then find that the business of this meeting will redound to the credit and prosperity of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.

When the meeting was adjourned for the purpose of forming a procession, at which about ninety members of the Order were present, dressed in full regalia, headed by the band of the Sons of Temperance, and displaying two splendid banners, one belonging to the Friendly Brothers Lodge in Braidwood, and the other belonging to the United Miners' Lodge of Araluen—the whole of which presented quite a lively aspect. In the evening the members and their friends, numbering upwards of 120, sat down to an excellent dinner provided in the large assembly room of the Doncaster Arms. The chair was occupied by P. G. M. Brother E. Smith, founder of the Order in Braidwood. Full justice having been done to the viands set before them, and a clearance of the tables having been made, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly acknowledged. Then the toast of the evening was proposed—viz., "The first biennial meeting of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows"—which was responded to by the Grand Master, Brother William Crispin, in the following manner:—He said that he and his colleagues had received nothing but kindness since their arrival in Braidwood, and that kindness and cordial feeling manifested towards them on all sides would long be impressed upon their hearts and remembered with pleasure. They had to thank the Braidwood District for the part they had taken two years ago by the action of the delegates they had sent to the last meeting, in placing the sub-committee of management in Sydney in the improved position they were now in. He was happy to inform the members of the Order in this district that their representatives had done great service on that occasion, when the sub-committee of management was in a bit of a dilemma financially, by the steady and constant support they had given in the passing of the new laws that were then brought in and which had operated so beneficially. At the time the present sub-committee of management took office they were in that unfortunate position of having a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, but now he was happy to say that the new code of Grand laws, which were then passed, had worked so satisfactorily as to place them in a healthy financial position; the action then taken and which the Braidwood district so largely influenced, redounded to the credit of themselves and the Order generally. In coming to Braidwood on the present occasion he did not expect anything of a demonstration, such as was presented that evening—all he expected was work, work; but the pleasant interlude which he and his colleagues had the pleasure of participating in was none the less pleasant because unexpected. Looking round the festive board, it was very gratifying to see so many smiling faces, sparkling with good humour and happiness, and this was only a reflex of the principles which Oddfellowship sought to instil. The working of such institutions, when carried out upon the broad philanthropic principles upon which they were based, could not but lead to the happiness of its members; and indeed the influence of such institutions had a still wider range, and extended to other portions of the community also, for help was extended not only to the widows and orphans of the members themselves, but to those in their hour of need who were outside the different order of these societies. And he exercise of such broad humanitarian views redounded to the honour of Oddfellowship. He did not know that it was necessary to lay before them any statistics of the present condition of the Order. He would just simply state that since the last meeting, and during his term of office, they had issued fourteen new dispensations in different parts of the colony, and a new lodge had been opened in New Zealand, where others would speedily follow, as, wherever the principles of the Order became understood, they were not long of being appreciated and meeting with acceptance. The Order now numbered 2150 members, and by the next biennial meeting, if the same progress was manifested as had been witnessed since the last, and which they were fully justified in anticipating, the numbers would be increased to 3000 members. They would thus see that the Grand United had a great and glorious future, before it in these colonies. For himself and his colleagues on the committee of management in Sydney, he would merely say that during their term of office they had done all in their power to further the interests of the Order in general, not of the Sydney members before their brothers in the country, but acting with the utmost impartiality to all. He dare say that many of the brothers in this district had felt some disappointment at so few delegates coming from Sydney to attend the biennial meeting held on the present occasion in Braidwood; but this was in a great measure attributable to the unfortunate circumstances which had arisen in the Hunter River district, in consequence of which some of the lodges there have been unable to send their representatives, as on other occasions, to the meeting. On the whole, however, they had much to be thankful for in the progress they had made during the past two years; and, seeing this, they were justified in the hope of witnessing the same amount of progress in the future. For himself, wherever he went, upon whatever business he was engaged, he always took the opportunity of recommending all with whom he came in contact to join a friendly society of one Order or another. He—so closely identified with its working—recommended the Grand United in preference to any other; but he strongly advised all to join any of the Orders whose principles were in the main of a similar character. To working men, especially, he urged it upon them as their bounden duty to themselves and families. Yet, at the same time, it was still more satisfactory to find gentlemen of independent means, and those of high intelligence and standing in society, coming forward and joining them, and thus by their influence giving a further impetus to those principles of mutual help and self-reliance which the institution of Oddfellowship so essentially inculcated and carried out. Thanking them for the patient hearing they had given him, he would not further trespass upon their time, and in conclusion, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, he would simply return thanks for the genial brotherly way in which they had been received, and he was sure that when their reception was made known to their friends in Sydney it would afford them, one and all, equal gratification. The speaker sat down amid loud and long continued cheering.

Several other toasts were proposed, and which were responded to in a very hearty manner, when a very pleasant evening was brought to a close about half-past 10 o'clock.

The committee resumed their labours at 9 o'clock on the 14th, when the balance-sheet was received, and the report of the sub-committee of management was adopted, and which contained the following particulars:—Number of lodges, 46, being an increase of fourteen since last report; number of members sick, 262; amount of sick-pay, £1280 12s. 6d.; amount paid on death, £715; donations, £382 10s. 6d.; total capital of society on 31st of December, 1872, £9816 10s. 1d. A number of laws were altered and amended; also, a resolution was carried, offering a premium of ten guineas for the best code of general laws, when the meeting was adjourned until 9 o'clock on the 15th February, at which time the committee resumed again their labours. Amongst other business which was transacted, donations were granted of £5 each to the Braidwood, Araluen, and Cooma Hospitals. The following brethren were elected:—Brothers William Crispin, Grand Master; P. J. Newlan, Deputy Grand Master; William Shaw, Grand Secretary, and William Evans, Grand Treasurer.

The officers and directors visited the lodges held at Araluen and Major's Creek, where they were well received and entertained by the Brethren there, and they then returned to Sydney, well pleased with the cordial reception they met with by the lodges in the Braidwood district.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE SUEZ MAIL ROUTE.

THE *Age* of Monday last, discussing the action of the Intercolonial Conference delegates on the question of the mail terminus, says:—If Mr. Francis and Mr. Langton fairly represented the views of their colleagues, as ascertained before they left the colony, they must have gone to support a foregone conclusion, arrived at without reference to the considerations to be submitted by the other members of the Conference. *If these other members went in the same way to carry out the predeterminations of their colleagues, the Conference, viewing it as a deliberative assemblage, was a mockery.* The members merely went to record their votes, and when dividing on any question that did not concern them, they kept their own particular object in view and none other. It has been candidly admitted by the New Zealand delegates that in voting for having the terminus of the Suez service at Melbourne, they did so merely because the Melbourne delegates were determined to have it, or to render any other arrangement impossible. Mr. Barlee, in supporting the pretentions of Melbourne, was thinking of nothing but Cockburn Sound, and the representatives of South Australia had but one object in view from beginning to end—getting Glenelg constituted a port of call. New South Wales had nothing to offer for their votes, and they were accordingly registered for Victoria. If the delegates had been other than Ministers of the Crown, they would have taken a less narrow view of the questions submitted to them, and whatever their recommendations might have been, they would not have compromised the position of any Ministry or the reputation of any Government.

Another of the lessons to be learned from the late Conference is the propriety of keeping in view the probable opinion that will be taken by the world at large of any manifestation of local selfishness. The reasons of Messrs. Francis and Langton may be very satisfactory in Melbourne, and the protest of Messrs. Parkes and Samuel be equally so in Sydney, but what will the rest of the world think of them? That is the more important question. The Suez mail service is one in which other countries are much interested, and everything connected with the contract will receive close attention. We are afraid that on viewing the two documents apart from local predilections, the Melbourne manifesto will be looked upon with the least favour. The offer of New South Wales to allow the question of the comparative eligibility of the two ports to be decided by an appeal to the test of inviting alternative tenders was one that could not be objected to on the score of fair play, and the refusal of Mr. Francis and Mr. Langton to agree to it was tantamount to an admission that Melbourne could not offer the advantages possessed by Sydney, and that it could not hope for success in a fair field. That is the construction that will be placed upon the arrogance and obstinacy which the Melbourne delegates undeniably displayed. Argument there was none. The reasons assigned by the Victorian delegates referred to everything but the delivery and dispatch of the mails from Melbourne. It was not alleged that the existing arrangements interfere in any way with postal facilities in this colony. The question rests on a different footing altogether. Both Melbourne and Sydney look more to the importance of the passenger and goods trade than to the mere transmission of the mails. We do not want to have the handling of Sydney letters in Melbourne, but we would like very much to compel the Sydney passengers to land here, and to have the Sydney goods transhipped in our bay or stored in our warehouses. We want the mail steamers rather than the mail bags. And yet there is not the slightest allusion to this fact in the Victorian document. We are kindly solicitous about the transmission of the letters for New South Wales overland, but are particularly anxious to let them have nothing else except at a disadvantage. Sydney protests against this interference with its rights as a commercial port, and it will be held everywhere but in Melbourne that Sydney is right.

Another lesson to be learned from the Conference is the folly of grasping at more than is capable of being secured. It perhaps did not occur to Messrs. Francis and Langton that it was beyond their power even with the assistance of a majority of the other colonies to prevent the mail steamers from going on to Sydney after discharging the mails at Melbourne. Let us suppose that a new contract has been entered into for the conveyance of mails between London and Melbourne. The steamer arrives and delivers her mails. Her work is done, and there can be no control over her until the day fixed in the time-table for taking the return mail on board. The owners of the steamer may do what they please with her in the interval. If they choose to carry cargo and passengers to Sydney, and to take in coal and other stores there, what is there to prevent her? If the contract forbad her owners to do so, it would be something more than a mail contract—something more than is provided for in the resolution of the Conference—something more than England would consent to. Bearing this in mind, it would appear that our delegates have achieved nothing, and that they have only managed to make Victoria ridiculous in the eyes of the commercial world. They have even done worse than this, for they have undertaken to pay a price for a valueless consideration.

MARRICKVILLE AND STANMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As you have published Mr. Halligan's letter on this subject, I trust that you will in justice allow me a few lines, not to reply to his statement, for that has already been done, but to show the public how it has been done.

The advocacy of the position which Mr. Halligan assumes was in hands of a far abler man than himself, viz., Mr. St. Julian, then Mayor of Marrickville, and now Chief Justice of Fiji. In opposition to him were two gentlemen of far less legal calibre; and yet, with truth and justice on their side, they managed to convince the arbitrator—Mr. Pinhey—that they were right.

Mr. Halligan puts his case, as I dare affirm he would say, in a nutshell, without seeing the important principles involved. Mr. St. Julian was more farseeing; and a synopsis of his case, handed in for Mr. Pinhey's guidance, occupied over twenty sides of foolscap. Judge, then, how little can be gathered from the bald statement of Mr. Halligan.

I am not going to enter into the merits of the case, but desire simply to ask the public and yourself to suspend your judgment under these circumstances.

The evidence and arguments on the case occupied some fourteen or fifteen days before Mr. Pinhey, an old magistrate, and a man of sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity, who took the greatest pains to make the fullest inquiry; and, as no such discussion could possibly be admitted into your columns, I write this solely for the purpose of saying that no judgment whatever is to be formed of the merits of the case from a crude ex parte statement like that of Mr. Halligan, especially as all his premises have been proved to be incorrect.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

AN ALDERMAN OF STANMORE WARD.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I hope and trust that the able letters of Mr. A. Liversidge and the Rev. A. B. Davis, published in your issue of the 26th instant, have been read by the "million," and principally by those whose duty it is to legislate over the country we live in.

When Mr. Thomas Bawden moved that a sum of money be voted by Parliament in aid of the Agricultural Societies of New South Wales, an hon. and learned member opposed the granting of the small sum demanded, on the plea that "agricultural societies were not institutions, that could be called educational institutions, in which a child or an adult could acquire that knowledge for the acquisition of which the State was justified in granting funds." He contended that "we should only give the individual an education to fit him to become a good *tradesman*, and a good *citizen*."

I am not aware that we have in any part of Australia a State school where *trades* are taught. We have many in which our *children* are brought up to that acme of perfection—*i.e.*, to be *good citizens*. This I surmise consists principally in paying taxes.

Mr. Liversidge has most clearly demonstrated what we want in that part of science which he is devoted to. The Rev. A. B. Davis pleads for that which comes nearer to my heart, "Agriculture."

In the early days of Roman History one Columella wrote: "Nothing equals my surprise when I consider that, while those who desire to speak well select an orator whose eloquence may serve them as a model—while those who are anxious to dance or become good musicians, employ a dancing or a music master—in short, that, though every one looks for the best master in order to make the best progress under his instructions, the most important science—next to that of *Wisdom*—has neither pupils nor teachers. I have seen schools established for teaching rhetoric, geometry, music, dancing, &c., and yet I have never seen a master to teach agriculture nor a pupil to learn it. For the foregoing reasons it is that in this land, where the gods themselves had taken the trouble to teach agriculture to their children, we are this day reduced, to save ourselves from famishing, to treat with agents for the importation of grain from other countries. But these facts are the less surprising since, according to received opinions, 'Husbandry' is a mean occupation, and not of a nature requiring any instructions for its acquirement."

How marvellously well adapted to the state of things of this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1873, are the words of this ancient Roman, spoken long before the commencement of the Christian Era.

Some of our legislators call this an age of progress. We speak of ourselves as "an advanced and enlightened community." (*O tempora! O mores!*) When a small amount is asked to be added to the money raised by private subscription to promote agricultural education among the people, one solitary member of our Parliament is wise enough to take exception to the amount; he very pertly remarks, "at least £50,000 would be required." It is evident that Mr. J. Macintosh has looked into the matter more closely than his colleagues. £40,000 a year is the endowment voted in the United States of America towards the maintenance of agricultural societies, over and above the money appropriated for the Bureau of Agriculture.

Pending the establishment of agricultural schools well-organized societies and local boards may do an immense deal of good.

I have before me the ninth census of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. It is, in a more elaborate form, the very document the Standing Committee of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales recommended to our Council for adoption three months ago, and which I am sorry to say has been (like many other valuable suggestions) postponed for the want of funds. A tabulated printed form is sent by the metropolitan office to all the country societies. The form contains a series of questions relative to the area of land under cultivation, embracing every kind of crop; the number of head of live stock, &c.; a wide margin for remarks gives ample scope for reports on failures, total or partial, their causes, and suggestives as to preventives, &c.

These valuable documents are examined by competent persons, and dealt with according to their requirements. They form the basis of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The attention of the scientific committees is directed to the districts where crops or live stock have suffered from diseases. Comparisons are drawn between the yield of the same plant from one district to another, a search is made for the cause of such a difference, soils are analysed, and in most cases science enables the farmer to assist nature.

It is certainly a great mistake to suppose that farming requires no preliminary education in theory—that the practical knowledge of the labourer is sufficient; while it is perhaps still more an error to imagine that books, however ably and clearly written, will render any man, without intimate acquaintance with rural economy, a farmer. Such a one, while forming plans in his study, philosophising upon experiments, and meditating new practice, will find himself wofully mistaken in his reasonings, and at length perhaps retire from a pursuit which, if he had been properly instructed and experienced, would have been to him and his neighbour a source of happiness and profit.

The Rev. Mr. A. B. Davis's agricultural schools will give us all we want, if added to the high scientific attainments advocated by Mr. A. Liversidge. In order to obtain these boons we shall have to secure Mr. Macintosh's vote of £50,000!! It will come in due course, I have no doubt. Meanwhile, let us see what we can do with the amount Mr. Bawden has asked the Parliament to grant this year. Besides the metropolitan society there are fifteen other local societies now in existence. The £3000 sought for will at once double the amounts raised by private subscriptions. This subsidy will enable these societies to enlarge the scope of their operations. They can entertain the main object of such institutions, viz.: Offer premiums for growing crops and highly cultivated farms; increase the prizes for improved breeds of stock; undertake experiments in the growth of different kinds of plants, the value of different kinds of manures; the feeding value of certain substances, so that as much as possible the energy of the colonists may be directed to remunerative objects; and, above all, to collect information based on practical experience; and disseminate the same broadcast amongst those who are so much in need of it.

Until the State affords us a thoroughly well-established system of agricultural education, let us join hand in hand to do the most we can. The tax levied on individuals in the shape of annual subscription towards the maintenance of agricultural and pastoral societies is not very heavy. Surely the State can afford an equal amount. No money can be applied to a better purpose than that which is intended to promote the development of our agricultural and pastoral resources. They will outlive the more attractive and glittering objects which for a time are dazzling the eyes of the public as well as *swallowing* a good deal of their surplus cash.

Yours, &c.,

JULES JOUBERT.

Agricultural Society of New South Wales, February 27.

THE CATTLE SALE YARDS AMENDMENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged by your permitting me to encroach a little on your columns, in drawing the public attention to the above obnoxious Act, which is now postponed for a week, before going through committee of the Assembly. I trust that during the interval our legislators will closely examine the measure, as the more carefully it is analysed, the more clearly will its absurd and glaring injustice be made apparent. To quote the words of one of its opponents, it is simply—"A bill to enable the Corporation to put a tax upon any bullock, cow, horse, sheep, pig, or goat coming within ten miles of Sydney.

Before placing this arbitrary and dangerous power in the hands of any one body of men, there should surely be some great advantage accruing to the general public; but the fact is, the only result of the bill, if passed, will be that, while the Corporation will derive a large revenue from it, the public will derive no benefit whatever—in fact will suffer actual loss, for either the stock owner will have to sell at a less price, or the buyer to purchase for a higher one. It is impossible to have the sales much more central than they are at present; almost all the sheep and cattle sales, within ten miles of Sydney, are held at Homebush already, where it has been proposed to erect the new yards. Even, supposing these yards were put up, small stock, such as calves, lambs, pigs, &c., which arrive per rail and coast, would still have to be sold within the city as hitherto; they must be sold near the abattoirs, where they have to be carted and killed, and could not be taken out to these yards, their owners would therefore suffer serious loss by this measure in having to pay a tax without receiving any benefit from it.

The arguments advanced hitherto appear puerile in the extreme. One hon. member says that "the Corporation do not want the powers given them by this bill." Then why on earth do they ask for them? Again, it is urged that a small tax should be levied to secure them (the Council) against loss; but why should they be secured and protected at the public expense, as the public will virtually pay the tax? They are not forced to put up the yards, and if they are so much afraid of their being such a certain failure when erected on their own merits, the best thing they can do is to let them alone altogether. There is no doubt whatever that if the bill is passed the Corporation will derive a large revenue, which fully accounts for the strenuous support given to the bill from certain quarters, but no one else seems to have the least anxiety respecting the matter. I very much regret that the City Treasury is in such a condition as to need a measure of this kind, but if the Council will amuse themselves by erecting extensive buildings, such as our new Town-hall, when their finances are not in a flourishing condition, they should make up their deficiencies by levying fresh rates on the citizens who elected them; for surely it is very hard and unjust that people living many miles off, and perhaps paying taxes to other municipalities, should have their property taxed, and its value thereby depreciated, by a measure of this kind, in order to assist in replenishing the empty coffers of the Corporation.

Apologising for troubling you at such length, for which the importance of the subject is my only excuse,

I am, &c.,

E. A. J.

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, March* 1.)

OUR private advices from London speak of the WOOL MARKET in the following terms:—"The wool market is easy, and prices will no doubt be good at the February sales, and I am in hopes that the French will be in force, as the new Commercial Treaty is likely to prove unworkable." Messrs. Jacomb, in their circular, furnish a tabular statement compiled from the catalogues of the wool offered at the London colonial sales of 1871-72, from which some important facts are obtainable concerning the wool trade. It shows that while the quantity of wool offered by auction during 1872 was 93,000 bales less than in the preceding year, the money value increased for the smaller quantity more than £2,000,000—that is to say from £15,000,000 to £17,000,000, which may be considered the accurate value of the colonial clip:—

	Bales.	£	Bales.	£
Sydney	146,675	2,932,880	126,774	3,296,124
Victoria	214,418	4,288,360	192,235	4,998,110
Tasmania	15,726	314,520	14,634	380,484
Adelaide	66,369	1,328,000	706,59	1,831,934
New Zealand	110,474	2,209,480	102,177	2,656,602
Swan River	4,884	97,680	5,557	144,482
Cape	117,381	2,347,620	127,790	3,322,540
	675,927	13,518,540	639,626	16,630,276
Resales	76,329	1,526,580	19,333	502,658
	752,256	£15,045,120	658,959	£17,132,934

These comprise the sales of 15 brokers: Balme, Edinborough, Jacomb, Simes, and Hughes disposing of the largest quantities. The value per bale in 1871, according to the statement referred to, was £20; and £26 in 1872: being a rise of 13 per cent.

It seems that these gentlemen and their constituents, the buyers, are alarmed at the combination taking place in these colonies amongst the growers. Their gains being in jeopardy, they must combine too—or rather re-combine—for it was to defeat the previous concerted action on their part that made it necessary for the growers to look more sharply after their own interests. A writer in the *European Mail* says:—

The buyers at the London and Colonial wool sales held in London, alarmed at the sale of wool at Melbourne without any allowance for draft, have exclaimed against "the innovation," and on December 2 they held a meeting at the sale room to give expression to their views upon the subject. There was a large attendance, but I cannot say whether all present were buyers. Anyway, before the chairman opened the proceedings, there was quite a Babel of tongues, for Germans, Frenchmen, and Belgians were all talking together, and with such a considerable amount of muscular action as really to astonish the cool Anglo-Saxon observer. There were a few brokers present, watching the proceedings with an air of unconcern, and here and there were a few brokers' clerks, who had evidently been sent "to report progress."

According to Mr. Moore, the chairman, the matter was one for the buyers. It was their rights that were threatened. The growing fraternity at the Cape were quiet enough on the subject, if not "in the buyers' favour," and the only parties to be dealt with were a few cantankerous gentlemen "connected with Australia—Melbourne and Sydney in particular,—who had distinguished themselves by their most profound ignorance of the trade." But supposing these few gentlemen succeeded in abolishing "draft," he put it to the buyers what they would do, and by way of quickening their decision he gave them his advice. "There is but one course to pursue, namely, not to bid for any wool where the draft is not allowed." So then we are in for a struggle, for this is precisely the course marked out by the growers—to sell the bale at the scale weight without addition or subtraction. In estimating the issue we have of course to consider whose necessity will lead them to give in first—whether the buyer can get on longest without the wool, or the grower without the money. Supposing the Australian gentlemen were united in this matter Cape wool would go up, that is certain; but the London buyers would find it queer work to satisfy their needs and keep their machinery going with 127,790 bales in place of 639,626. Mr. Jowitt, one of the speakers, and a large buyer, referred the meeting to the memorial protesting against the proposed changes, and signed last year by 469 buyers, including the leading firms in England and abroad—conjured them to maintain the attitude then assumed. It was then stated that the buyers would firmly resist all attempts to abolish draft, and should they now draw back? He said further:—

The meeting, and all the gentlemen who signed that document, were now called upon to show that their signatures were not be treated as so much waste paper, and that they dared the merchants connected with the Australian colonies to carry out their intention. If it was right for the sellers to say they would not sell without draft, it was equally right for the buyers to say they would not buy without draft. (Loud and continued applause.) At one time it was tried to abolish the draft in the tea trade, but the buyers resisted it, and the tea trade continued as heretofore. That he considered was a good precedent for the buyers in the wool trade to act in a similar way. As the time of the meeting was short, and as his own views were tolerably well expressed in the resolution he had to submit to the meeting, he would lose no time in proposing it. He then moved,—"That the buyers here present distinctly announce their adherence to the memorial to the importers, dated December 1871, which was signed by 469 firms, including nearly all the English and foreign buyers, whereby they expressed their determination to resist any attempt to abolish draft, on three grounds:—1. Because it has been a custom ever since the foundation of the colonial wool trade. 2. Because draft, or an equivalent for draft, is allowed not only on wool, but also on every article of produce sold by public auction. 3. Because, on account of the allowance for draft numberless claims for super-tares and short-weights are foregone which would otherwise be pressed, and if pressed would entail much trouble both on buyers and brokers. Understanding that an attempt may shortly be made by the Australian woolgrowers to abolish this allowance, the buyers here present resolve that they will decline to bid for any wool that may be offered without the customary allowance for draft."

Mr. Rhodes, of Bradford, seconded the resolution. In support of it Mr. Joachim said:—

The matter was clear enough to all who would give it a moment's consideration. The buyer, in bidding for wool at a sale, had to bid for a bale; in each bale there was a certain quantity of moisture, and, to protect themselves against losses arising from this, it was nothing but right that they should be allowed the draft, which, generally speaking, only amounted to 1 per cent. He was well aware that in Germany they had recently been selling wool without any allowance for draft; but were the buyers in the largest metropolis in the world going to take their instructions and regulations from foreigners? He thought not, and was of opinion that the buyers who attended the London sales would still retain their 1 per cent., and on no occasion bid for any wool where the draft was not allowed. It gave him great pleasure to support the resolution, and if only the buyers united and stood their ground, he had no hesitation in saying that they would come off victorious.—M. Pierrard, addressing the meeting in French, said there was no doubt this question was one of the greatest importance, not only to the English buyers, but also to those who attended from the Continent, and he would urge them in one united body to give in their adherence to the resolution. He hoped that when put to the meeting, it would be unanimously adopted, and that the brokers would support them in their views. Among the Continental buyers there were representatives of the largest leading houses, and as he knew that the English buyers were all influential gentlemen, he little feared but that, united in one common body, they would win the day, and continue to receive that allowance for draft which had been granted them since the establishment of the sales.

These resolutions were carried with acclamation, and we now see clearly what the buyers mean. Their attitude of defiance is, however, better to be understood than their logic. Those know very well who have studied

"The good old rule, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power
And they should keep who can,"

how the affair will end unless some compromise be determined upon.

"The squatters, who are in England," writes a London correspondent, "are much annoyed with the merchants and brokers that they do not abolish the deduction of one pound per cent. for draft, which is an unequal tax, pressing as it does most heavily on the best got up clips, and I understand they are intending to bring some powerful pressure to bear upon the merchants. But," says the same writer, than whom none knows better the ins and outs of the wool trade, "the great evil of the trade is in allowing the brokers to buy as well as sell, even at their own sales, for they are so well paid by the buyers, who can afford to be liberal when they get bargains and knockouts, and are so much under their personal influence, that some eight or ten of the largest buyers dictate all the terms of sale. The brokers, when they buy and sell, are not free agents."

The Conference delegates did one good thing before they separated in agreeing to request the Home Government to charge the 1s. duty per gallon on COLONIAL WINES of 35 degrees of proof spirit in place of 26 degrees; since, as it now stands, the duty precludes the importation in England of the most suitable class of Australian wines. If this request should be granted the way will be opened for a considerable business, for already there are signs of a perceptible change of opinion in respect of Australian vintages. Our wines will in time be esteemed the proper sauce for our meats. The prayer of the memorialists will not be to remove the duty in favour of the colonies. While we tax English-made beer that would never do; but inasmuch as we do not apply the alcoholic test to beers, we ask that this test shall not be applied to our wines. The duty either side as for revenue is not to be complained of.

The New South Wales Agricultural Society receives a lesson from the societies of Victoria and Adelaide in the matter of WINE. For the forthcoming wine show at Melbourne it is decided that the bottle or bottles put in by the exhibitor must represent 50 dozen of the vintage competing. In Adelaide, where the wine trade has obtained large proportions, each exhibit of bottled wine is required to represent 100 dozen in stock, whilst bulk exhibits were to consist of 500 gallons each. This was the position first taken by our Society, and there is much reason to regret a departure from it. If no stipulation is made as to the quantity in hand the prize "may bring out some very choice wines," as the *Australasian* says, but will be wholly inoperative in developing wine production. The neighbouring societies are clearly therefore with the Sydney wine stewards in this matter, and opposed to the council.

Amongst the recent science announcements in the English papers is to be found one of great importance relative to the power of various SUBSTANCES IN PREVENTING PUTREFACTION and the development of "protoplasmic" and fungus life. The agents of which Dr. Calvert principally speaks are those known to him in the course of his experimental researches, namely:—Agents which prevent the development of protoplasmic and fungus life; these are carbolic and cresylic acids. Agents which prevent the production of vibrio life, but do not prevent the appearance of fungus life; these are chloride of zinc and bichloride of mercury. Agents which permit the production of vibrio life, but which prevent the appearance of fungus life—sulphate of quinine, pepper, turpentine, and prussic acid. Agents, in the fourth place, which do not prevent the appearance of either protoplasmic or fungus life. Of these twenty-five substances, Dr. Calvert gives the following particulars:—

The acids, while not preventing the production of vibrio life, have a marked tendency to promote the growth of fungus life. This is especially noticeable in the case of sulphuric and acetic acids. Alkalies, on the contrary, are not favourable to the production of fungus life, but promote the development of vibrios. The chlorides of zinc and mercury, while completely preventing the development of animalcules, do not entirely prevent fungus life. He calls special attention to the interesting and unexpected results obtained in the cases of chlorine and bleaching powder, which he ascertained by a distinct series of experiments, must be used in large quantities, in order to prevent the production of vibrio life. He found, that in the case of bleaching powder, part of the carbon was converted into carbonic acid, and part of the nitrogen was liberated. If, however, the bleaching powder be not in excess, the animal matter will still readily enter into putrefaction. The assumption on which its employment as a disinfectant has been based—namely, that the affinity of the chlorine for hydrogen is so great as to destroy the germs, is erroneous. He calls special attention to the tar series, where neither the carbolic nor the cresylic acids gave any signs of vibrionic or fungus life during the whole eighty days during which the experiments were conducted. The fact that neither sulphate of quinine or pepper prevent the development of vibrio life, but entirely prevent the appearance of fungi, together with the remarkable efficacy of the former in intermittent fever, leads him to the supposition that this form of disease is due to the introduction into the system of the fungus germs. The results he obtained in the case of charcoal showed that it possesses no antiseptic properties, but that it prevents the emanation of putrid gases, owing to its extraordinary porosity, which condenses the gases, thus bringing them into contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, which is simultaneously condensed.

This is a subject of special importance, and shows how the chemist, when enabled to follow up investigations in certain directions, may assist the farmer, the stockowner, and the vigneron. What are half the maladies under which they suffer but forms of fungus—the blood diseases of cattle, the swamp cancer in horses, the oidium in vines, rust in wheat. All those diseases common to animals being occasioned by the presence of vibrios in the blood, and Dr. Calvert's results should be well studied, as they may be by those who will peruse the paper he read before the British Association at Brighton, by all who would like to be taught a little about the medicine chest of nature, and what can be done with some of the remedies it contains.

The *Mark Lane Express* affords but a dreary picture of the situation and prospects of the English farmer. That journal says:—

The state of the weather has become the permanent source of complaint. The floods, instead of abating, have further increased, and most of our great rivers have overflown their banks, entirely swamping the low-lying neighbourhoods. Farmers are literally puzzled what to do, their horses getting out of health, for want of work, in the stables, the land hopelessly sodden, and the flail or thrashing machine next to useless; while round our coasts there have been numerous and terrible wrecks. But it is almost dangerous to have a strong frost when vegetation is so heavily charged with moisture, and all we can hope for is a continuance of moderate breezes till the land is in working order. There are many fears that the little wheat already planted will turn out a partial failure, the seed rotting in the soil; and this apprehension is felt on the continent of Europe, where the sowing was more successful, as well as here.

This state of things must result in a heavy loss to the country, and a proportionate gain to those who are to supply the deficiency which must be expected, if the statement is true that about one-third the usual area is sown with wheat, and the greater part of what was sown in heavy land lies rotting in the ground, its vital principle having given up the ghost. What with failure of the potato crop, pestilence amongst the cattle and sheep, and weather all against him, the British farmer is not just now an enviable person. The Christmas fat shows were nevertheless highly successful, as those will see who read the sketches in another column. The weights of the prize cattle given will awaken some little surprise amongst our own breeders.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*.—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a-day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 1.

City of Hobart (s.), 862 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 25th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Scott, Misses Scott (2), Mrs. and Miss Salomons, Mrs. and Miss Holt, Mrs. Van Henckleman and 3 children, Mrs. Burrows child and servant, Dr. Morgan, Miss Edwards, Madame Schmidt and 3 children, Miss Youl, Mrs. Gilchrist and 2 servants, Miss Gilchrist, Masters Gilchrist (2), Mrs. A. Coote and 2 children, Messrs. Finlay (2), Hill, R. Terry, F. Reynolds, R. Beit, and 16 in the steerage. Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Laptherne, from Melbourne 26th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Page, Miss Higgins, Madame Gerard, Madame Lendren, Mrs. Blake, Miss Elven, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Linker, Mrs. A. Wilson, Sir Alfred Stephen, Hon. E. Combes, Messrs. Page, Taylor, Whiting, Catt, Faquain, J. Wilton, Buel, A. J. Paul, Haughton, Fletcher, H. Paul, Linker, Gerard, Wood, Forth, Blake, Iken, Rev. Dr. Perteus, and 25 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Challenge, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Fraser, from Torres Strait, in ballast. J. Merriman, agent.

March 2.

John Knox, barque, 291 tons, Captain Jenkins, from Lyttelton, 18th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Deane, and servant, Misses Deane (2), Masters Deane (2), Mrs. Garrick, Miss Garrick, Master Garrick, Miss Larkin, Miss Caldwell, Messrs. Wood (2), and 3 in the steerage. J. Merriman, agent.

Alexander Duthie, ship, 1159 tons, Captain Norie, from the Start Point November 18th. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Master Rose, Master Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Peachey, 2 children and servant, Miss Stable, Mr. and Mrs. Nowell and family, Dr. O'Reilly, Messrs. Matheson, Heane, Wornum, Nowell, B. Tower, Dunlop, Melville. Second cabin—Messrs. Campbell, Hughes, Baldock, Levusha, and Epps. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Otto Antonie, Norwegian ship, 1137 tons, Captain Genderson, from Baker's Island 18th October. Captain, agent.

King Oscar, barque, 248 tons, Captain James, from Adelaide, via Onkaparinga, January 28. Captain, agent.

Leslie, schooner, 108 tons, Captain Murray, from Noarlunga February 12. Captain, agent.

Ellen, brig, 243 tons, Captain Patching, from Wallaroo February 15. Captain, agent.

Helena, schooner, 149 tons, Captain Thompson, from Wallaroo February 7. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 1.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

March 2.

Gazelle, French war schooner, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 3.

Hero (s.), for Auckland; Peveril, for Maryborough; Canning for London.

CLEARANCES.—March 1.

Canning, ship, 919 tons, Captain Beadie, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Sellick and child.

Mary Ann, schooner, 134 tons, Captain Stevens, for Rockhampton.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. H. Marks and servant 2 children, Miss Marks, Miss Watkinson, Hon. W. H. Reynolds, Messrs. G. Read, S. Larking, Slater, G. Dennis, A. Payten, W. Howson, T. B. Grainger, Tah Kee, and 16 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 552 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. E. Gwynne, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Kitson and child, Messrs. Lewis, Levison, Hetherington, Reeve, Nethercoat, Austin, Crapper, and 15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 1.

Peri, from Kiama, with 2000 feet timber, 250 felloes; Uncle Tom, from Broken Bay, with 15,000 feet hardwood; Tasmania, Urania, from Newcastle, with 515 tons coal; Retrieve, from Shoalhaven, with 64,000 feet timber, 8 tons potatoes; Lady Young (s.), from the Hunter River, with 180 bales wool, 500 bags maize, 30 bales hay, 40 cases meat, 314 bags tin ore, 150 sheep, 30 pigs, 6 coops poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 1.

Terrigal, Retrieve, for Shoalhaven; Uncle Tom, for Broken Bay; William and Alexander, for Clyde River; Urania, Helen, Tasmania, for Newcastle; Peri, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—March 1.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 1531 cases fruit and jam, 19 cows, 1 bull, 113 sheep, 3 calves, 9 bales leather, 199 pieces wood, 17 bags seed, 5 bales hops, 617 bags bark, 4 bundles skins, 35 bundles willows, 42 bags peas, 12 bags barley, 24 packages.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 874 bags potatoes, 500 cases sardines, 68 bags sago, 100 cases pickles, 40 boxes candles, 60 bags onions, 10 tanks malt, 1 boiler, 28 packages machinery, 25 cases salmon, 30 bales cotton, 28 bags rice, 50 bags oatmeal, 10 cases tobacco, 20 chests tea, 593 packages general merchandise.

March 2.

Alexander Duthie, from London; 15 packages, H. Moore; 34 packages, E. Webb and Co.; 10 cases, Elvy and Co.; 5 cases, Parrot, Brothers; 100 hogsheads, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 cases, Biffin and Clarke; 41 packages, Callaghan and Sons; 3000 cases, 96 pockets, Parbury, Lamb, and Co.; 198 cases, E. Vickery; 27 packages, E. Williams and Co.; 119 packages, Harbottle, Biddulph, and Alsop; 1 package, Miss Pytman; 1 case, T. O'Reilly; 1 case, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 8 cases, C. J. Muller and Co.; 25 packages, Williams and Co.; 14 cases, Butler, Brothers; 3 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 1 case, W. C. Renwick; 31 packages, L. Cohen and Co.; 13 cases, Woolnough and Co.; 9 cases, Alcock Brothers; 788 packages, A. Chisholm and Co.; 20 cases, Jones and Co.; 150 packages, J. Montefiore; 4 cases, Paling; 50 packages, Sydney Mint; 3 cases, B. Chapman; 69 cases oil stores, 10 hogsheads, 75 cases brandy, Peate and Harcourt; 18 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, J. Vickery; 217 packages, D. L. Brown; 42 packages, D. H. Davis; 3 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 13 packages, H. Bull; 5 packages, A. Hordern and Son; 82 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 15 packages, W. Saber; 264 packages, J. Plummer; 10 packages, Peterson, Boesen, and Co.; 36 grindstones, 51 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 51 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case, Hardy, Brothers; 100 hogsheads, G. Thornton; 50 cases, J. Cattell and Co.; 2 cases, Thompson and Giles; 15 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 101 packages, Murray and Dunlop; 34 cases, Myers and Solomon; 6 packages, G. Unmack; 5 packages, Scott, Henderson and Co.; 8 packages, Tess, Davenport, and Co.; 11 packages, A. Roberts; 26 packages, R. Binnie; 39 packages, Moore, Henderson and Bowsher; 46 cases, C. Newton Brother and Co.; 1 case, Rabone, Feez and Co.; 55 tons salt, 955 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 9 cases, J. C. Nield; 88 packages, W. Perry and Co.; 30 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 890 sacks, 735 packages, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 5 packages, W. Wade; 168 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 47 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 19 packages, F. Geard; 4 packages, W. Lipscomb; 14 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 12 cases, Scott, Dawson, and Co.; 500 sacks, Captain Norie; 5 tons old iron, E. Flood; 163 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 cases, Blackburn and Co.; 201 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 25 packages, Mason, Brothers; 12 packages, J. Fenwick; 6 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 16 packages, Ross, Morgan, and Co.; 1 package, G. Franklin; 33 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 5 cases, Self; 12 sheep, 5559 packages.

John Knox, from Lyttelton: 149 bales tow, 396 hides, 55 cases cheese, 20 sacks barley, 44 cases bacon, 10 sacks oatmeal, 2 hogsheads ale, 6 bales flax, 20 bags dates, 46 sheep, 1 bull.

King Oscar, from Adelaide, via Onkaparinga: 2708 bags wheat, 500 bags flour.

Leslie, from Noarlunga: 1440 bags wheat.

Ellen, from Wallaroo: 2901 bags wheat.

Helena, from Wallaroo: 1420 bags wheat, 200 bags flour.

EXPORTS.—March 1.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 31 packages wines and spirits, 1 package tobacco, 1 box opium, 9 packages tea, 315 cases fruit, 24 boxes candles, 103 bags salt, 232 bags potatoes, 15 bags maize, 53 bags onions, 15 empty hogsheads, 21 packages iron, 1 horse, 1 boiler, 12 bags oats, 13 bales hay, 267 packages.

Canning, for London: 23 packages tin ore, 104 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 104 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 12 bales wool, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 430 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 709 bales wool, 11 bales skins, H. Austin; 14 bales wool, C. Rolleston; 48 bales wool, J. Taylor; 48 bales wool, Brewster and Trebeck; 113 bales wool, 4 bales skins, M'Donald, Smith and Co.; 52 bales wool, Street, Norton, and Co.; 1878 bales wool, 89 casks tin ore, 3 packages, Dangar, Gedye and Co.; 24 bales wool, Young and Lark; 313 bales wool, 19 casks tin ore, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 21 cases tin ore, 15 bales cotton, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 285 bags tin ore, Broomfield and Whitaker; 5742 ingots copper, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2321 ingots copper, Phœnix Copper Co.; 1459 ingots copper, Talbot and Son; 2153 cakes copper, English and Australian Copper Co.; 1 case, Elvy and Co.; 1143 cakes 2617 ingots copper, P. D. C. M. Co. Recapitulation: 3353 bales wool, 449 packages tin ore, 13,164 ingots 3296 cakes copper, 15 bales cotton, 15 bales skins, 5 packages.

Mary Ann, for Rockhampton: 150 cases kerosene, 100 cases brandy, 20 tons salt, 25 cases jam, 62 packages beer, 19,400 palings, 3 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.
For Broadsound.—By the Hannah Newton, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, March 1: Hero (s.), 851 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland; Lady Alicia, brig, 195 tons, Captain Daly, for S. S. Islands; Formosa, barque, 380 tons, Captain Romney, for Fort Chalmers, via Newcastle.

Wreck of the Barque Ellesmere.—Messrs. Broomfield and Whittaker, owners of the Ellesmere, received a telegram on Saturday from the Richmond River, reporting the wreck of their vessel at the Richmond Heads. She was laden with cedar and pine for this port, and went ashore while towing out. The Ellesmere was an iron barque of 179 tons, and is insured in Metcalfe's office for £500; the cargo is uninsured.

The name of Dr. Terralt was omitted in the passenger list per Rangatira (s.), from Melbourne.

The City of Hobart (s.) left Hobart Town at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived alongside the Grafton Wharf, at 10.50 a.m. on Saturday. Experienced fresh N. and N.E. winds, with heavy sea and thick, rainy weather throughout the passage. Passed a quantity of drift wood all along the coast.

The Dandenong (s.), cleared Port Phillip Heads, at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, passed Wilson's Promontory at 9.45 a.m. on Thursday, Gabo Island at 11.43 a.m. on Friday, and arrived in Sydney at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday. Experienced fresh head winds to Cape St. George, from thence fresh southerly, with thick weather throughout.

The Norwegian ship Otto Antonie is from Baker's Island, bound to Cork for orders, and has put into this port in a leaky condition. She left Baker's Island on the 18th October with 1750 tons guano on board, and shortly afterwards the vessel was found to be leaking. She then put into Apia on the 1st November, where the cargo was trimmed to port, and she left again on the 8th. The leak, however, still continued, and she returned to Apia and discharged 840 tons guano, taking her departure again on the 22nd January. For a few days the vessel was tight, but she again began to make water fast, and Captain Genderson at once determined to bear up for Sydney for repairs. She made Sydney Light on the 18th ultimo, but the wind fell calm, and she drifted away to the southward. She was also in close proximity to the Heads twice afterwards, but on each occasion the wind died away, and the current took her to the southward of Jervis Bay. Immediately on his arrival, Captain Genderson sent on shore for a gang of men, to relieve his crew at the pumps. The ship yesterday was making ten inches per hour.

The barque John Knox left Lyttelton on the 18th ultimo, and experienced fine favourable winds until Wednesday last, when she sighted Sydney Light, after a capital passage of eight days. The wind, however, falling light, she was carried by the current away to the southward, beyond Jervis Bay.

The schooner Challenger, from Torres Straits, arrived on Saturday, in charge of a quarter-master belonging to H. M. S. Basilisk, having been seized by that vessel for not having the necessary papers authorising her to carry natives of the South Sea Islands. She has on board 31 South Sea Island men and 1 woman. Two of the men died on the passage from the Fitzroy. The schooner Curranbene, from Cardwell, bound to Maryborough, was spoken on the 12th ultimo.

The clipper ship Alexander Duthie arrived from London yesterday, after a rather lengthy passage, which has been further protracted by a vexatious delay of eleven days on the coast. Captain Norie, who is again in command, reports that he left the Start Point on November 18, and experienced severe S.W. gales for fourteen days, which drove him into the entrance of the St. George's and Bristol Channels. She passed the Scilly Islands on December 2, and had fine weather from thence to the Equator, passing inside of the Cape de Verde Islands. Crossed the Equator 26 December in longitude 26° W. Had light S.E. trades to latitude 25 S., and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on January 20, in latitude 43 S. Had remarkably fine weather across to Tasmania, running down her easting in latitude 44 30 south. Made the South Cape of Tasmania on February 18, and experienced easterly gales and very unsteady weather all along the coast, with rain and squalls incessantly for three days off Jervis Bay.

The Alexandra (s.) and You Yangs (s.) for Melbourne, took their departure on Saturday.

The barque King Oscar, brig Ellen, and schooners Leslie and Helena arrived yesterday from South Australia with cargoes of breadstuffs. The two former, owing to the strong southerly breeze, anchored: the Ellen in Quarantine Grounds, and the King Oscar in Middle Harbour.

The French war-schooner Gazelle left yesterday for New Caledonia.

The whole of the arrivals yesterday report having been detained on the coast by a strong current, setting to the southward.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Mooltan, Captain Almond, sailed from Melbourne at 6 p.m., on the 1st instant, for Galle, via King George's Sound.

The Canning, having completed her loading for London, will haul into the stream this morning, and sail to-morrow. She takes a large and valuable cargo, consisting of 3353 bales wool, 15 bales cotton, 246 tons copper, and 140 tons tin ore.

Mr. Fhegan, shipbuilder, at Cape Hawke, has just laid down the keel of a schooner 105 feet long; she will have 23 feet beam, and a 10-feet hold, and will measure about 200 tons. The vessel is being built to the order of Mr. Chadwick, of this city.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 28.—Diamantina (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 28.—Watterdale, ship, Dodd, for Adelaide, with 1315 tons coal.
February 28.—Eleanor, barque, Stephens, for Dunedin, with 580 tons coal.
February 28.—Fawn, brig, Anderson, for Lyttelton, with 340 tons coal.
February 28.—Ann Melhuish, barque, Davison, for Wellington, with 540 tons coal.
February 28.—Corido, barque, Lamont, for Auckland, with 362 tons coal.
February 28.—Fire King (s.), for Port Macquarie, via Sydney.
February 28.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 450 tons coal.
March 1.—Alexandra, brig, Brabham, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.
March 1.—Diamantina (s.), for Grafton.
March 1.—Edith Haviland, brig, Brookes, for Melbourne, with 392 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Macedon (s.), from Sydney.
February 25.—Omeo (s.), from Newcastle.

CLEARANCE.

February 25.—Island City, barque, 411, Brown, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Elizabeth, for Mauritius; Glenshee, Prospero, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 22.—Mary Miller, Exonia, from Newcastle.
February 28.—Nautilus, from London.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

February 15.—Cissy, from London.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

February 10.—Beautiful Star, from London.

Testimonial to Captain Jenkins.—It is always a gratifying task to record the recognition of merit in any shape, but it is a doubly pleasing duty when it is an act of humanity we are called upon to mark our sense of, as in the case of Captain Jenkins, the commander of the John Knox. Both heroism and humanity are common characteristics of British seamen, and the conduct of the gentleman to whom a presentation of plate was made yesterday by a number of our leading citizens, is only another proof, if it were needed, that occasions of imminent distress and danger only serve as opportunities for the display of the qualities we have mentioned. It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that a portion of the passengers and crew of the barque City of Newcastle were rescued from an almost certain watery grave by the prompt humanity of Captain Jenkins, on his voyage to Sydney in the barque John Knox. Feeling that some recognition of his conduct upon the occasion referred to, was due to Captain Jenkins, a number of gentlemen in Christchurch subscribed a sum of money to purchase a testimonial which might serve the double purpose of showing Captain Jenkins how highly his conduct was appreciated, and also serve to remind him, whenever he looked upon it, of the occasion that had given rise to its presentation. Accordingly a number of Captain Jenkins' friends and admirers assembled on Thursday, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Clarendon Hotel for the purpose of presenting the testimonial, which assumes the form of a very handsome and massive silver tea service of four pieces, on one of which is the following inscription:—"This service is presented to Captain Jenkins by a few of his friends in Canterbury as a token of their esteem, and in recognition of services rendered by him in saving the lives of part of the passengers and crew of the ship City of Newcastle, lost in Cook's Straits, on the 14th November, 1872.—Christchurch, 13th February, 1873."—*Lyttelton Times.*

WINDS AND WEATHER.—March 1.

Queensland.—9 a.m.

Normantown—Calm. Fine	Mackay—Calm. Cloudy
Etheridge—Calm. Fine	Clermont—E. Cloudy
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Gladstone—Calm. Showery
Townsville—Calm. Fine	Rockhampton—Calm. Cloudy
Bowen—Calm. Cloudy	

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Casino	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Grafton		SE. Like rain
Clarence Heads	N. Fine, sea smooth	NE. fresh. Cloudy
Glen Innes	SSE. Fine	S. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Armidale		W. Fine
Tamworth		SW. Fine
Gunnedah		SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wee Waa		SW. Fine
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook		Calm. Fine
Singleton	SE. Fine	SE. Raining
Maitland	W. Fine*	S. Cloudy, heavy
Port Stephens	W. Cloudy, sea sm.	W. Raining, sea mod.
Newcastle	NW. Fine, sea sm.	SSE., thick. Sea sm.
Windsor	SW. Unsettled	SW. Unsettled
Sydney	S. Cloudy	S. Cloudy, light rain
South Head	S., thick. Raining	S. Cloudy, sea sm.
Wollongong		S. Dull, cloudy
Kiama		S., gale. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	S. Gale	S. Cloudy
Goulburn	SSE. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy, like rain
Braidwood	SW. Dull	
Araluen	Calm. Fine	
Moruya	NE. Fine	
Queanbeyan		Calm. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Stormy
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut		Calm. Like storm
Kiandra	SE. Fine	SE. Raining heavily
Albury	SE. Fine	
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	SE. Showery
Carcoar	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Hill End	Calm. Fine. clear	
Tambaroora	Calm. Fine	S. Storm coming on
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Showery
Gulgong	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Showery
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Stormy
Orange	S. Fine	S. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine, clear	SW. Cloudy
Grenfell	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy, close
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine.

* River up 13 feet, and rising fast; risen 7 feet since yesterday.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34'2" East. 12th December, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

Meteorological Observations.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

February 28, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·835	72·5	88	NNE.	10	0·5	10	0·00	4·5
P.M. 3	·749	70·0	97	ENE.	19	0·8	10		
9	·760	69·4	97	NNE.	2	0·0	10		6·5
Mean ...	29·781	70·6	94·0		10	0·8	10·0		5·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·038

Self-registering Thermometers.

Shade { Maximum .... 74·8 | Sun—maximum ...... 99·0
Shade { Minimum .... 69·8 | Grass—minimum ...... 65·7

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 99·5.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·6.

Total rainfall from January 1 to March 1, 24·465 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to March 1, 10·133 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years 50·071 inches.

Meteorological Stations.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only twelve of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Mar. 1, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	69·5	61·0	1·50
Grafton ...	22		—	—	—	—	—	85·0	69·2	0·09
Narrabri ...	196		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	82·9	63·3	0·85
Armidale ...	80	3278	29·896	62·2	83	W.	1·0	72·2	55·1	0·10
Mur'rundi ...	94	1545	—	—	—	WSW.	9·0	74·1	57·2	0·58
Cassilis ...	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·1	56·2	1·35
M'r'l'brook	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	80·5	58·3	0
Dubbo ...	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	76·9	63·9	0
Mudgee ...	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·4	63·0	0
W. Mt'land	18		—	—	—	W.	4·0	79·1	64·4	0·76
Newcastle.	1	112	29·759	70·7	98	NW.	0·0	73·3	62·3	0·36
Orange ...	124	2801	—	—	—	S.	4·0	71·7	56·3	0·31
Bathurst ...	96	2200	29·761	64·0	87	Calm.	0·0	73·5	54·0	0
M. Victoria.	61	3490	29·780	63·4	84	Calm.	0·0	74·1	54·9	0·07
Woodford ...	60	2192	29·659	66·0	—	SW.	0·4	73·5	58·4	0·90
P'rramatta	16		—	—	—	S.	4·0	82·5	59·1	0·04
Sydney ...	5	138	29·793	72·5	85	SSW.	1·3	74·8	67·9	0·39
Young ...	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	89·0	59·1	0
Wol'ng'ng.	0		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	79·4	69·7	0·60
Goulburn ...	54	2129	29·848	67·1	76	SSE.	0·0	83·4	57·8	0·04
Wagga ...	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	79·1	63·9	0
Kiandra ...	88	4640	29·753	54·1	89	SE.	16·0	72·9	39·8	0
Albury ...	175	572	29·890	77·1	63	SE.	1·0	91·9	58·3	0

Astronomical Memoranda for March 3, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun ...	5.50	6.34	First quarter	6th
Moon ...	10.20 a.m.	9·6 p.m.	Full moon	14th
Mercury ...	6 28 a.m.	6·54 p.m.	Last quarter	22nd
Venus ...	9 37 a.m.	8 23 p.m.	New moon	28th
Mars ...	9 23 p.m.	10 39 a.m.		
Jupiter ...	5 45 p.m.	4 22 a.m.	Moon's age, 4 0 days.	
Saturn ...	2 21 a.m.	4·16 p.m.		

Moon.—In Equator, 1st; G. N. Declination, 8th; in Equator, 15th; G. S. Declination, 22nd; in Equator 29th; Apogee, 11th; Perigee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 11h. 51m.; p.m., ——

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 28.—Prince Victor, from Malden Island; R. M. S. Mooltan, from Sydney, at 7 p.m.
March 1.—Somersetshire (s.), Atrato (s.), from London.

DEPARTURES.

February 28.—Solid, Star of the Mersey, for Newcastle, Clyde, for London; Flodden, for Mauritius; Island City, for Sydney.
March 1.—Mooltan (s.), for Galle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 27.—Lord Ashley (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 1.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, cloudy, showery
	Noon.	S.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	SE.	Ditto, and ditto.
March 2.	8 30 a.m.	S.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto and ditto.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS
of the
NORTH WILLIAMS' GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Adjoining the Celebrated Claim of Williams' Co.,
VICTORIA REEF, ADELONG.
To be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Nominal Capital, £18,750, in 75,000 Shares of 5s each.

Amount of capital to be appropriated to the purchase of Long's and Speers' claims, including present working plant, commissions, expenses of forming Company, &c., £11,250.

Amount of uncalled capital, as a reserve for developing the Company's Mines, £7500.

The whole of the shares subscribe an equal amount, and are placed on the market at 3s each, with a further liability of 2s per share, to be called up, if required, for developing the Company's mine, in sums not exceeding 1d per share per month.

THERE ARE NO PAID-UP OR PREFERENTIAL SHARES.
All are equally contributing, and entitled to dividends in like proportion.

Although the calls are so limited as not to exceed 1d per share per month, it is estimated THAT 1D. PER SHARE EVERY TWO MONTHS WILL BE AMPLE, as that amount will enable the Company to employ three shifts of men, and so continue operations night and day, which mode of work will be almost certain to carry the Company to rich stone within a few weeks, or say by the time 2d per share has been expended.

23,000 Shares are already allotted to the most influential residents of Adelong, and
12,000 more are reserved for that district, leaving
40,000 to be placed on the Sydney market.

The merely nominal price at which this Company is placed on the market, and the almost absolute certainty of its speedily proving as rich as Williams', are the causes of these shares being so largely subscribed for by the Adelong people, and for the same reasons no bonuses can be allowed.

1s 6d per share must be posted on application, and 1s 6d on allotment.

Immediately after the list is closed, a Meeting of Shareholders will be called, when Directors and other officers of the Company will be elected.

Brokers:
SMYTH and PEEBLES, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.
MULHOLLAND and WOOD, 163, Pitt-street.
JAMES P. EDWARDS, Mill-owner, Adelong.

The claims proposed to be worked by the North Williams' Company, comprise Long and party's and Speer's and party's, making together about 620 feet on the base line to the north, and immediately adjoining Williams's Company's claim of 435 feet.

Speers and party are sinking a shaft on the line of reef, the present depth being 280 feet, with mundic stone coming in, similar to that found in Williams's claim immediately above the rich stone now being worked by that Company.

Long and party are driving a crosscut to the west to intersect Williams's Reef, which is anticipated will be struck in a few feet more, at a depth of 245 feet. In the meantime, Williams's Company's underground operations are enhancing the value of these properties, by proving the reef going to the north to continue both rich, large, well-defined, and permanent. Also, the strike of gold being to the north, and in the direction of these claims, gives the very best assurance of Long's and Speers' being equal in value with Williams's, who have now proved rich stone upwards of 60 feet to the south and 145 feet to the north of their shaft, and are now driving their lower level within 100 feet of Long's boundary line, and carrying a large body of good stone, some of which is thoroughly impregnated with gold.

Hanford and party—not shown on Mr. Maitland's plan of the Adelong mines—are sinking on the immediate north boundary of Speers's claim, and have good indications of soon striking gold. It will thus be seen that each extremity of this Company's mine is being proved by outside capital.

Long's and Speers's have each a width of 600 feet, and, consequently, embrace all the parallel channels which traverse the Victorian side of the hill, some of which are known to contain auriferous stone at or near the surface, and if tested at a greater depth would, in all probability, prove highly remunerative.

Three men are at present employed in each claim; the expenses of same, commencing from the 13th of February, will have to be borne by the new Company.

KEROSENE OIL.
NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE and OIL CO.
Mine—Hartley Vale, Great Western Railway.
Oil Works—Waterloo, near Sydney.
Offices—251, George-street, Sydney, between Margaret and Jamison streets.
Directors:
The Honorable T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
C. H. Livingston, Esq. C. T. Richardson, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq. J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
The COMET OIL, manufactured by the Company, now known as the BEST in the market, gives a BRILLIANT LIGHT, WITHOUT SMELL or SMOKE. No other oil can approach it in safety.
The Company are now extending their works as rapidly as possible, and it is simply a question of time when they will be in a position to manufacture a sufficient quantity to SUPPLY the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
For gas producing purposes the Company's SHALE is the richest yet discovered, both in regard to QUANTITY and ILLUMINATING POWER. The Company is in a position to supply orders to any extent.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 26th October, 1872.

ALL CLAIMS against the undersigned are requested to be sent in forthwith for immediate payment.
F. L. EDWARDS,
opposite Union Bank.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Present stock must be sold to make room for new goods. Excellent suits £4 15s, former price £6. J. EXTON, Tailor, 301, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Partnership as STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, and are now prepared to transact business at their offices, Union-chambers, 143, Pitt-street.
A. L. PARK.
E. H. BELISARIO.
1st March, 1873.

DERWENT and TAMAR INSURANCE CO.—Offices, Union-chambers, 143, Pitt-street.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to issue policies on all descriptions of Marine risks, at current rates of premium.
A. L. PARK.
1st March, 1873.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

The Hero will take down to New Zealand the news of the failure of Mr. Vogel's diplomacy with respect to the Webb line. Whether this will give more satisfaction or dissatisfaction we are not able to say. Probably, in the sister colony, as elsewhere, there are parties who see everything through spectacles tinged with party colour. There are, doubtless, many who stand by the present New Zealand Ministry, who support its policy throughout, and who look upon a defeat of that policy as a defeat for the colony. Others, perhaps, will just as strongly condemn it, and will look upon its failure as a deliverance.

In describing the late Conference, Mr. Parkes twitted Mr. Vogel with always professing to put the interests of New South Wales to the front, and appearing to think so much more of them than of those of New Zealand. We should be open to a similar compliment if we professed to insinuate that the Vogel-Webb contract had been rejected out of a primary regard to the interests of New Zealand. It is not so; for it has been out of a primary regard to the interests of New South Wales that our Government has declined to be a participator in that scheme. At the same time, it is none the less true that we are clearly of opinion that, if the refusal of Mr. Parkes should lead to the entire stoppage of the Webb contract, it will be a fortunate thing for New Zealand, and an emancipation from a bad bargain. Our neighbours have been paying £40,000 a year for a service which it is admitted has been singularly irregular, and which has not been otherwise satisfactory. It has been adhered to in the forlorn hope of coaxing or forcing some of the other colonies into sharing the burden. But in vain. Mr. Vogel has done his utmost to play upon the jealousy that exists between Sydney and Melbourne; but though for a moment he caught Mr. Duffy in his toils, he has not succeeded. The Parliament of Melbourne refused its support if it had to pay a subsidy, and the Executive at Sydney has refused, even without a subsidy, to father it, if by so doing it was expected to give it moral support in Washington and in London. Under these circumstances New Zealand is left alone to bear the colonial part of the burden, and the price to be paid is more than the service is worth.

Mr. Vogel urged powerfully the claims of New Zealand to consideration, on account of its unhelped efforts to open up the trans-Pacific route. No doubt, the colony has been severely taxed, but it must be remembered that its isolation was entirely its own fault. New South Wales shared with it fully the expenses on the experiment by way of Panama, and would have continued to be its ally, had not the Government of New Zealand in an evil hour determined to take the initiative by itself—to chalk out a separate and independent policy, and then to force the acquiescence of the other colonies into it. It was an attempt to assume a position of supremacy, but it was a costly one, and has proved a failure. The blame of that failure must not be laid to the account of New South Wales. In one of his recent communications with Mr. Vogel, Mr. Parkes repeats his assurance that he is anxious to co-operate heartily with New Zealand in the establishment of a really effective Trans-Pacific line, and that, though he refuses to be bullied or wheedled into accepting an unsuitable scheme, he is not the less solicitous for the assistance of New Zealand towards a scheme which shall be really effective.

It is of the utmost importance therefore that our neighbours to the eastward should distinguish between our opposition to the Webb line, and opposition to New Zealand. The former exists—the latter does not. Geographically the two colonies are natural allies, and it is not to the interest of either to insist on any terms that will make that alliance impossible. The attention of our neighbours therefore is earnestly solicited to a consideration of the question as to whether the scheme desired by New South Wales would not really be far more favourable to New Zealand than the costly service which now appears to be drawing to a close. They know what they have had to pay, and they know what they have received. Let them now consider what will be their position under the plan Mr. Parkes desires to establish. This plan makes Fiji the rendezvous in the South Seas. It includes a direct line from San Francisco to Sydney, calling at Honolulu and Kandavu, with a branch from the latter port to New Caledonia and Brisbane, and another to New Zealand. With such a system New Zealand will have communication not only with Sydney and San Francisco, but with Fiji, New Caledonia, and Queensland, and will get the full advantage of any quick communication with the ports of Eastern Asia which the Torres Straits route may furnish. The cross line would in fact be an extension of the Torres Straits line to New Zealand, and that colony would share the benefit of each of the three routes. The journey from Fiji to Manukau could be performed in about four days, so that the mails might be delivered in Auckland before they were delivered in Sydney, and in Wellington nearly as soon. With anything like a reasonable subdivision of the cost of the service, the charge to New Zealand, including the branch line and inter-provincial service, could hardly exceed £25,000, and would probably be very much less. The mails would be delivered quite as quickly as by the present route, a greater variety of communications would be opened up, and the cost would be very much diminished. Under these circumstances, it is surely the interest of New Zealand to co-operate in the establishment of the proposed line, rather than to go on fighting desperately, as a mere matter of honour, for the maintenance of a service which has proved so costly and unsatisfactory. If the two colonies pull together heartily, there is no reason why the service might not be speedily and satisfactorily established, and assistance will then probably be obtained both from London and from Washington. There can be no doubt but that the direct line will be established, even should New Zealand stand aloof; but it is on every account to be desired that it should claim a share in its support.

There is nothing so apparent in the London journals as the disagreements between capital and labour. Strikes increase in frequency and magnitude. They also more than ever affect the convenience of the public. It is strange to observe the change that has taken place in public opinion in the last ten years upon the right of workmen to strike. At the time to which we extend our view all, or almost all, opinion was denunciatory. The strike of the carpenters and joiners and some other of the building trades which occurred while the Exhibition building was being constructed, in 1862, was condemned from one end of England to the other, and the lock-out thereupon entered into by the masters was looked upon with every mark of favour. Popular opinion was decidedly in favour of the master, and seemed to deny to the men the right to strike. A little earlier the language would have been decided; then a shade of doubt had evidently passed across it, and men found it better to evade the question than to say right out that workmen had no right to strike. What was not said was implied by the tone—the tone being one of contempt. The strikers were abused roundly:—they were "fools"—"men who knew not their own interests"—"tools of designing demagogues and crafty self-seekers"—"Unionist slaves," and the like. In a short time we find a change in public feeling, due mainly to the attitude of such men as Tom Hughes. The right of the men to determine what they will work for, and the number of hours they will work, is conceded, but their manner of obtaining it is the object of attack. The Legislature hailed this attitude, because it relieved them of a difficulty. They did not feel equal to reopen the Sumptuary Statute Book for the purpose of inscribing there another law; but it would be easy to deal with the overt act of combination, in which one man should forget to mind his own business, and travel out of his way to influence the free action of another. By the time an Act was passed for this purpose, people had come to think that the workmen had as much right to combine as the masters, only that they exercised their right very foolishly, and, by rendering it impossible for capital to operate with security or precision, drove it into other countries. And when the Act against coercive combination was passed, the question was thought to be closed. Legislation had been carried as far as it could be, and for the rest master and man must fight out their differences, and arrive at a peaceful settlement through strikes and what not. The process would prove unpleasant and trying, doubtless, to the community, as well as to the parties concerned, but the more unpleasant the sooner would be the realization of those true forms of co-operation in which the differences of the workshops would find rest.

It is questionable, however, whether the power which the State has a right to bring to bear, and can bring to bear, upon strikes of the magnitude of those we have lately heard of is contained in the measure against combination but now alluded to. Some persons who take an interest in the subject are of opinion that more remains to be done, and may be done without unduly interfering with private rights; indeed, that the community have a right which, in the liberty allowed to the workmen, is apt to be lost sight of.

The strike as usually employed by the lower classes of workmen is inimical to the interests of the employer and intended to be so. It is the act of an enemy rather than a friend. The workman does not commune with himself in this fashion:—"While Mr. —— offers such wages, I must withdraw from his employ and seek work elsewhere, I am worth more in the market than he gives;" but rather in this: "I must make Mr. —— give me more wages, and, now that he has entered upon the contract for the big job, and hands are pretty scarce, is the proper time to stand out." The one is an act of passive withdrawal—the other, one of intentional, although not always successful, coercion. In the one case the man simply leaves the master to find another labourer; in the other an attempt is made to force the master to comply with the workman's views—the strike being effected at such a time as is known to be most prejudicial to the master's interests. The necessity of the latter is the opportunity of the former. All classes of workmen employ the strike, but they have different modes of doing so. The bank manager, for instance, intimates to his directors his intention of leaving unless his salary be raised, and giving at the same time such notice of his intention as may enable his employers to fill his place without inconvenience. This is a species of consideration not common lower down. The strike from below is sudden and unexpected—the master being taken at a disadvantage. Now whatever help the law can give to the employer under these circumstances should be given. If it did not fall within its province to require some days' notice from the man who quits his employment it might give special effect to engagements between employers and employed, and release the former from the liability of time contracts when checked by combinations amongst the latter. At any rate, employers will see the wisdom of making the service of men binding for a certain time.

There are some classes of men who seem to have a great advantage in enforcing their claims to higher wages by strikes—the employees of the railway, water, and gas companies, and the like. While the discontented withdraw singly or a few at a time, their places are easily filled up, but when they withdraw in a body, suddenly, and large cities are left without light, water, and railway communication, the inconvenience is unendurable, and public opinion ten-to-one obliges a concession to the demands of the men. Would there be any hardship, under these circumstances, were the law to oblige a month's notice of the men? The injury is not in the fact of the men refusing to work, but of their doing so suddenly, thereby putting it out of the power of the companies to serve the public with such constancy as they stand pledged to. If the men were bound to give a month's notice, the entire staff of any company might be changed without stoppage, and where would be the injustice of making legal the claim of such great employers as those who undertake to provide with regularity certain necessities of life to a month's duration, whether expressed or not in any written agreement? In England monopolies are granted to these companies in consideration of their becoming responsible for a work of high necessity. They are paid handsomely for it, and in this profit all participate who engage in it, as may be seen by a comparison of the rates of wages prevailing. This being so, the men employed by the company may be considered as much bound to stand to their work as their employers. The law would allow damages against any of the companies named were they to withdraw from their engagements without due notice, and the law might enable the company to recover from the employee for quitting his work without notice. The employee stands in the same relation to the public as the company, and should share the responsibility as well as the profits. The responsibility in this instance might, for convenience' sake, take the tangible form of an obligation to give one month's notice before quitting service. This subject, which is touched upon in some of the leading London journals, is worthy of attention.

Supreme Court.—Business this day.—Jury Court: Greville v. Gaffney, part heard; Elliott v. Shaw and others; Reworth v. Muller; Cronean v. Collins. Banco Court: Stewart v. Page and others, part heard; Collins v. Cronean; Muller and another v. Simpson. Master's Office, at 10.30: Galloway v. Mobbs, to settle report.

District Court.—March, 1873.—The sittings of this Court commence this morning, with a list of 273 cases. Nos. 624 to 896 will be presided over by his Honor Mr. District Court Judge Dowling. Those which are undefended will be disposed of as follows:—Monday, 3rd—No. 624 will be taken at 10 a.m., No. 714 will not be taken before 11 a.m., 805 will not be taken before 12 (noon), finishing with No. 896.

The Legislative Assembly.—The House meets to-day. There is plenty to be done. The business consists of twenty-one Orders of the Day, and there are not less than thirteen bills set down for second readings.

Flood in the Wingecaribee.—The greatest flood known at Berrima for a quarter of a century occurred on the Wingecaribee at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday, when it reached its highest point, having swept clear over the bridge that separates north and south Berrima, and greatly damaged one of the stone piers so as to render a new one necessary. The wood-work resting on the piers has swerved in consequence about a foot or eighteen inches above the transverse beams, and a portion of the upper railing has been destroyed. Mr. Ryan's house was under water except four or five feet of the roof, and all the furniture was immersed. Messrs. Powell's store was partly under water. A house occupied by a lady in the east part of the town was partially submerged in like manner, and several other houses in low situations were much damaged. Traffic on the bridge has been resumed through the promptitude of persons engaged in clearing the timber that encumbered the floor, and for a time intercepted the free passage across. The railway line is intercepted and the post delayed.

Death from Inflammation of the Brain.—On last Saturday forenoon, the City Coroner held, at his office, at Hyde Park, an inquest respecting the cause of death of a girl, named Caroline Walsh. Mary Ann Walsh, residing with her husband, who was a dealer, in Burton-street, deposed that deceased was her daughter; she was seventeen years and two months old, and unmarried; she left home nine months ago without her permission, and since then had been living with a married sister at Goulburn-place, off Wexford-street; for some time past she had been employed as night waitress at the Scandinavian Concert Hall; she had always been a delicate girl, and during the last twelve months had been subject to fits; she was a sober girl. Mary Jane Roberts, the married sister of the deceased already referred to, said that since she came to live with her she had been first employed as a machinist on the South Head Road, and during the last five months as a waitress at the Scandinavian from 8 o'clock till 12 o'clock at night. The witness here deposed to the state of her sister's health lately, and stated that she left her on Monday week to stay with a Mrs. Hogan, because she had found fault with her for coming home late on a Sunday night; on Wednesday morning she went to Mrs. Hogan's on hearing that her sister was ill; she found her in violent hysterics and insensible; she was seen on Thursday by Dr. Mackellar, who prescribed for her, and recommended her removal to the Infirmary, where she was taken on Friday morning. Mrs. Hogan, who was next examined, said that on Monday last deceased went with her daughter to a picnic at Manly Beach; she did not return until after 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning; she was then very ill. Witness added that deceased went out that night and returned about half-past 11 o'clock; she was feverish on Wednesday, and stayed at home; at night she became convulsed and screamed very bad. The further evidence of this witness was corroborative of that of the previous one. Robert Coulter, who had been in deceased's company at Manly Beach, was next examined, but his evidence was not material. Mr. Halkett, house-surgeon of the Sydney Infirmary, deposed that deceased was received into the Infirmary about 10 o'clock on Friday morning in a dying state; she died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; death had resulted from *meningitis*, or inflammation of the covering of the brain. Verdict: Death from natural causes.

Found Drowned.—On Saturday afternoon, the City Coroner held, at the Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street South, an inquest on view of the body of a man named Charles Thomas Liscombe, who had that forenoon been found drowned in Blackwattle Swamp. Edward Mullens, a painter, residing at Queen-street, Glebe, said that he had known deceased for 16 years; he was 42 years of age and a native of London (England), and a house-painter, he was unmarried; he had been living in Queen-street, Glebe, with witness for about the last 9 years; he last saw him alive at a quarter to 12 o'clock, on last Wednesday night at his residence; he was then under the influence of drink at his place. Sydney M'Gowan, residing at Crown-street, Glebe, deposed to seeing deceased, about a quarter to 12 o'clock, at the Friend in Hand Hotel, Cowper-street, Glebe, and also saw him leave and go in the direction of Lyndhurst College. A man named Purcell gave corroborative evidence. George Read, a waterman, plying from Pyrmont Bridge, said that at 9 o'clock that morning (Saturday) he found deceased in Blackwattle Bay, at a place called Ferry Green, about 30 yards from the shore, and about 400 yards from the western side of Pyrmont Bridge. Senior constable Costello deposed to removing the body to the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum. Several other witnesses were called, but their evidence was merely corroborative.

Migration of Locusts.—A short time since we (*Wagga Advertiser*) copied from a contemporary a bit of locustiana which described how these pests had passed in large clouds over the town of Deniliquin shortly before the occurrence of a storm. On Saturday last a similar phenomenon was witnessed in Wagga. During the afternoon, and while the weather was oppressively hot, an enormous and never ending cloud of locusts flew over the town from west to east. The sky was literally overcast with them, and they had, looking upwards, very much the appearance of a snow storm. On they flew at a height of from 20 feet to several hundred feet in the air—a dense moving mass of life, apparently about a mile in width. The procession lasted for about an hour, so that the numbers comprising it are altogether beyond calculation. Since then the weather has broken, thunder and lightning have visited us, and the locusts are now comparatively scarce. During their presence in the town and neighbourhood however, they did not appear to do much harm to the grass and the gardens.

The Rev. C. R. Currey.—The *Grafton Examiner* states that this rev. gentleman, sentenced to imprisonment for illegally marrying, was sent to Sydney on Thursday morning by the Helen Macgregor, in charge of detective Howard. Mr. Currey was driven to the wharf by Mr. Eccles in his buggy, and embarked in presence of a very large concourse of people who went to see him off. When the steamer cast off three cheers were given for the rev. prisoner. Mrs. Currey and their son accompanied him to Sydney, whence we hope to receive him back in a short time. A gentleman, whose name we might not be permitted to mention, offered Captain Bedford a cheque to pay for Mr. Currey's passage in the saloon, which Captain Bedford generously declined, promising that Mr. Currey should go in the saloon and be treated with every consideration to his social position. Captain Bedford also placed his own cabin at the disposal of Mrs. Currey.

The Morpeth Railway.—Return of traffic of Morpeth branch, showing salaries and wages of traffic department for ten months ending 31st October, 1871, and 1872, respectively, shows that the total revenue, inwards and outwards, for 1871, was £957 16s. 5d., and for 1872, inwards and outwards, £812 1s. 3d. The total expenditure for wages and salaries in the traffic department for 1871, was £814 6s. 5d., and for 1872, £851 13s. 3d. It will thus be seen that the Morpeth branch railway upon the construction of which several thousands pounds have been expended, does not, to borrow the language of the Minister for Works, pay "grease for the wheels," nor indeed the wages of the men employed in working it. Several of the inhabitants have been heavily "compensated" for the land taken to make the line; but the results of the traffic returns show that the Government entertained greatly exaggerated notions of profit when they entered upon this costly enterprise.

Floods and Loss of Life in the Kiama District.—In Kiama and its immediate neighbourhood (says the *Independent*) no very serious results have been observed, considering the extraordinary character of the rainfall. Gardens have, of course, been wrecked, deep ruts scored in the roads, and the roofs of all buildings severely tried, few being found, we suspect, entirely proof against such weather. From various parts of the neighbourhood, however, the information received is much more serious; and one fatal accident, we are sorry to say, occurred between Albion Park and Shellharbour on Tuesday. A lad named George Graham, employed in carrying the mail between those two places was unfortunately drowned. The circumstances in connection with the matter, so far as they were known to our informant, appeared to make it probable that the deceased was carried away by the rush of water at Stapleton's bridge, as his body was found about four hundred yards distant in a corresponding direction, and in one of Mr. S. Marks's paddocks. The horse he had ridden was standing at no great distance from the spot, but the mails were missing; and it is too probable that they may never be found. An inquest on this case is to be held, we understand. Our friend Dr. Tarrant, it appears, has had during the storms of the present week, a pleasant bit of experience in connection with medical life "in the bush." While making his way homewards via the Locking Hill and Ferry Bridge from Stony Creek, on Tuesday, he found the country, as may easily be believed, flooded so deeply as to leave him much indebted to a good horse for his safety. The district, in fact, has undoubtedly to congratulate itself on the escape of a highly valued practitioner of the healing art from what was no trifling danger.

The Volunteer Scandal in Melbourne.—The inquiry into the circumstances under which Captain Gillbee's sword and cap were found on a courtezan in Bourke-street (the *Age* states) was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, and brought to a conclusion. Captain Stubbs called and examined Kerr, referred to by Captain Gillbee as being the person whose leave he had asked to enter the house, as he knew him well, but the witness declared that he did not know Captain Gilbee, nor had he seen him until after the woman's arrest. Another witness stated that he had seen the captain and Annie Britten talking together at 7 o'clock that evening, but Britten, who was subsequently examined, denied that she saw him until two or three hours later. The evidence of Annie Britten and Ellen Turner, her servant, was to the effect that the captain was a frequenter of her house, that he went to see Britten on that evening, and having taken off his sword and cap, he placed them on her to decide a bet that he had made. Subsequently he changed clothes with a person who was in the house, and went to the lock-up and bailed Britten out. He then returned to the house, and went with the woman to a solicitor on the Sunday. The Court refused to allow statutory declarations to be put in as evidence on either side. The inquiry having been closed, the report of the Court was submitted to the proper officers, and the decision was a recommendation that Captain Gillbee be dismissed from the Volunteer force.

Sir George Bowen.—The following despatch received by his Excellency Sir George Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, informing him of his appointment to the government of Victoria, was of a very complimentary character. "Downing-street, November 21, 1872. Sir,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Queen has been pleased to mark her sense of the success and ability with which you have administered the government of New Zealand by appointing you, upon my recommendation, to the government of Victoria, which is about to become, vacant by the retirement of Viscount Canterbury, on the expiration of his term of office. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Right Honorable Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of South Australia, to be your successor in the Government of New Zealand. Lord Canterbury has expressed a wish to leave Melbourne on the 28th February, and I request you to make such arrangements as will enable you to enter upon the Government of Victoria as soon after that date as possible. I have the honour to be, &c.—Kimberley. Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., &c., &c."

Signor Susini.—The Melbourne papers state that this renowned *basso* has joined the Lyster and Cagli Opera Company.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening (the *Wagga Express* states) a most determined attempt at self-destruction was made by a girl, named Annie Blake. The girl is about eighteen years of age, and has been until recently living at Junee. It appears that about a fortnight ago a varicose vein in her leg burst, and she was attended by Dr. Robinson, who applied the usual remedies at the time with the desired effect. On Tuesday afternoon she again visited Dr. Robinson, and requested him to bleed her in the arm—the course of treatment usually followed in such cases. As it was unnecessary he refused, and the girl almost immediately went away. She appeared perfectly cheerful at the time, and exhibited no signs indicative of any determination to attempt the act which she afterwards was guilty of. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, she asked Mrs. Lockett whether Mr. Rose (the chemist) sold poison. Mrs. Lockett not suspecting anything, replied in the affirmative. The girl shortly afterwards went out, and it appears came down to Mr. Rose's, and asked him for some strychnine, which she stated she required to poison some cats. Satisfied from her manner that there was nothing wrong, Mr. Rose gave her a drachm of arsenic. She returned to Mr. Lockett's with the poison, and went into the room in which he and his wife were, and after telling them that she had got some poison, made an attempt to swallow it. This she partly succeeded in doing, but in an attempt made to take the paper from her, portion of the arsenic was spilled, and a portion remained upon the paper. Mr. Lockett immediately went down to Mr. Rose to ascertain whether it was really poison which she had procured, and the latter informed him that the girl had obtained more than enough to poison any human being, and recommended him to obtain the services of a medical man immediately. Mr. Lockett then went to Dr. Robinson, who immediately went to the place, Drs. O'Connor and Wren soon afterwards being also in attendance. The stomach pump was not employed, but by means of powerful emetics, the effects of the poison were speedily allayed, and the girl was pronounced to be out of all danger. After taking the poison she stated to Mr. Lockett that she would drown herself if she did not succeed in the attempt with poison, and repeated this afterwards to Dr. Robinson. The girl was arrested upon the charge of attempted suicide, and lodged in the lock-up.

STACK BURNING. — Notwithstanding the speedy detection, conviction, and sentence of Arthur Carter (says the *Yass Courier*) for maliciously setting fire to the wheat stack of a farmer named Petty on the Yass River, it has not deterred some miscreant from repeating the offence near Gundaroo. Our correspondent sends the following particulars:—On Friday evening last, while the concert in aid of the building of the Presbyterian Church at Queanbeyan was going on, a fire was seen at a distance, and one of those present suspected from the direction of the fire that all was not right. He left the room, and started as fast as his horse could go towards the locality of the fire, and found on arrival that Mr. Massy's two stacks, one of oats the other of barley, were in flames. The whole has since been consumed, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Massy estimates his loss at about £70. Dr. Morton (Coroner), of Queanbeyan, and a jury of twelve, held an inquest on the fire on Tuesday last at the Royal Hotel, when the following verdict was returned:—"That the stacks were maliciously set on fire by some person or persons unknown." Mr. Massy has offered a reward of £100 for information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party, and we sincerely trust that he will be discovered and severely punished.

TEAMSTERS ABANDONING THEIR TEAMS.—There is no offence more common, and none more difficult in sheeting home to the guilty parties (says the *Inverell Dispatch*), than that of horse drivers abandoning teams committed by storekeepers and others to their charge. Instances frequently occur—and not more than a fortnight ago one was reported to us—where a teamster, after imbibing all the beer and spirits on his dray, levanted, and left it sticking in the mud for passers-by to pilfer as they thought proper. But when, in addition to all this, they are found inflicting injury upon the poor animals entrusted to their care, we hold that they are deserving the utmost punishment the law can inflict. Sent out on long journeys as these men not unfrequently are quite alone, the attempt to prove the abandonment becomes no easy task, and all endeavours to substantiate a charge often fails. The case of Ross v. Fielder, which has occupied the time of the Bench on two occasions within a week, goes to show this, as well as the great difficulty of a prosecutor meeting with redress. The facts of the case are remarkably clear and simple, and may be briefly stated as follows:—The defendant Fielder, was a horse-driver in the employ of Mr. Colin Ross, of Inverell, and was entrusted with a team of six fine horses and a dray, to convey loading to Cope's Creek, on the 10th of January. The distance was not so great but that the man might have returned the next day but in place of this he did not present himself to his employer until the 13th February, and then unaccompanied by either dray or horses. To account for this he stated that the horses had become unmanageable—that one had broken its leg, which necessitated his leaving it on the roadside—and that the others he had brought in with the dray to Mr. Monley's, where he had turned them out, being unable to cross the river on account of its being up, and had since not been able to get them. Although he failed, it appears, to find the horses, the horses did not fail to find their home, as they arrived there two or three at a time, each exhibiting evidence of their having sustained barbarous treatment. Messengers were thereupon dispatched to discover the horse that had broken its leg, which, after a most careful search, they failed to accomplish, and it has never been heard of since. Surely this was enough to incense Mr. Ross, and induce him to take proceedings against the offender with a view to punishment. On his instructions his attorney, Mr. Hindmarsh, filed an information against Fielder for abandoning, losing, and injuring the horses, and the case came on for hearing before Captain Williamson and Mr. Betteridge last Tuesday week. Mr. Wallace, for the defendant, took an objection to the information as being bad, inasmuch as it contained three offences all of a distinctly different character. The Bench, after hearing the evidence, seemed to agree in this view of the case, and dismissed it, intimating that it would be better to strike out and amend the information. On Tuesday the defendant was again brought up before the Court (Mr. Betteridge and Dr. Fraser being the presiding magistrates), upon a charge of "wilfully abandoning" the horses and dray intrusted to him. Mr. Wallace, who again appeared for defendant, submitted that his client could not be a second time tried for an offence for which he had been before discharged. The Bench, however, overruled his objection, and the case was proceeded with. The defendant being in sole charge of the dray, of course no evidence could be adduced to prove the personal abandonment beyond the fact of his coming in without the horses; so also with regard to the injury done to the horse—whether it originated from culpable carelessness or want of skill, it was impossible for the prosecutor to show; and the Bench, after expressing an opinion that great carelessness had been betrayed on the part of defendant, again dismissed the case.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—The *Bendigo Advertiser* of the 24th ultimo relates the following:—Thomas Seddon, aged 35, a splitter, met with a most extraordinary accident in returning from Marong Races, on Friday night, to his home on the Bullock Creek. The road was through a bush country, and before proceeding far he missed his way. He looked about for a considerable time, but failed to regain the right path. In the midst of his troubles he sat down under a tree near which there was a fire burning. He fell asleep, and after sleeping some hours he was awoke by hearing the tree fall, partly covering him with its branches, and he was alarmed at finding that a branch had fallen upon one of his legs, and fractured it near the thigh. He was in agony of pain, and made a desperate attempt to extricate himself from the fearful predicament, but he failed, after becoming quite exhausted with the exertion. He remained in that position till near morning, when another danger threatened his destruction. The fire burning in the locality began to spread in several directions, licking up the grass and dry stubble with which it came in contact; and he had the mortification of seeing the deadly enemy slowly but surely approaching him, despite his prayers and screams for help. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and such it was in this case. Seddon, with much presence of mind, kept the fire at arms' length by throwing dirt upon it from time to time, which had the effect of impeding its progress. As might be imagined, to Seddon it was a long night, and one of severe torture both in mind and body. The longest night, however, has its end, and in this instance also morning at last came, and with it assistance. Some men who were passing heard the man's cry for help, and they rescued him just in time to save his life, for by that time he was upon the point of becoming insensible.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN VICTORIA. — The *Ovens and Murray Advertiser* says that "an infected animal found on the Wodonga Common, with the consent of the owner, was killed, and the carcase destroyed. Another beast, in the last stages of the disease, was discovered on the Rutherglen Common, and was also destroyed. The infection has also been found to exist amongst some of the cattle in the Tarrawingee neighbourhood, and it will be no easy matter to root out the disease, unless the Government should grant Mr. Perry the necessary assistance to enable him to examine every herd, be it large or small, in the district, and take effectual measures to isolate animals suffering from the disease. A large number of cattle have already been inoculated in the district, and with the very best results, and we would strongly urge on all stockowners to adopt this effectual means of preventing the spread of the disease."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.
MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree of purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.—Made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADV.
THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., on the premises known as "Inverinate," Duke-street, Ba'main, household furniture and effects. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS
TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 28.

THE R.M.S. Baroda arrived at Galle on the 26th February.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Navy Estimates amount to £9,872,725.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA.

With regard to the concentration of troops by Russia, Viscount Enfield stated that the English Government would neither ask Russia to fix a frontier beyond which that Power would not permanently advance towards the intermediate zone, nor would the Government recognize any unannexed territory as available for annexation.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Madrid are at the present moment quiet.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MUDGEE.

SATURDAY.

The Victoria Co.'s crushing for the past fortnight amounts to 212 oz. of retorted gold from 184 tons of stone. Total to date, 836 oz. gold from 510 tons stone.

EDEN.

THURSDAY.

Eight and a quarter inches of rain fell here on Wednesday, making a total of over thirteen and a half inches in three days.

COOMA.

SATURDAY.

The Sydney mail, which ought to have arrived on Wednesday, was received this evening. A temporary platform has been made across the broken part of Umeralla Bridge, on which mails were brought over. The bridge is now in a dangerous state, and requires immediate attention.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The Mooltan, mail steamer, was delayed till 6 o'clock this evening.

The Governor embarked on board the Mooltan soon after 5 o'clock. He was accompanied by the members of the Ministry and others. His Excellency's embarkation was marked by the usual ceremonials; and a salute was fired.

Chief Justice Stawell is to be sworn in as Acting Governor at noon on Monday next.

A woman named Belltrees has been summoned to the Police Court for ill-treating a child at Carlton. The circumstances are stated to be horrible. The victim is a servant.

A young man named Madden, a broker, was drowned this morning, while bathing, at Williamstown.

Mr Levy, Secretary of the Victorian Exhibition Commission, proceeded to England in the mail steamer, as also did Mr. Michie, the new Agent-General.

Crowds of people visited Sandridge to witness the arrival of the steamers and the departure of the passengers.

Mr. Tozer, a mate of the steamer Macedon, was killed yesterday while loading potatoes at Warrnambool. He was buried in the evening of the same day.

The Somersetshire (sixty-one days out) has brought a large number of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Belton, who have been engaged for the Theatre Royal.

The Atrato put into the Cape, where she was detained for seven days. She has a mild case of fever on board, and is now in quarantine, but is likely soon to be released.

ARRIVED.—Somersetshire (s.), and Atrato (s. , from Plymouth.

SAILED.—R.M.S. Mooltan, for King George's Sound; Alhambra (s.), for New Zealand; and Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston.

SAILED at 7 p.m. Omeo (s.), for Newcastle.

LAUNCESTON.

SATURDAY.

Hop picking on the banks of the West Tamar commences on Monday; the crop is good.

His Excellency has returned from his East Coast tour.

ARRIVED.—Free Trader, from King George's Sound.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY, NOON.

Wheat is unsettled; sales have been effected at 4s. 9d, afloat; flour, £11 to £12. 22,000 tons breadstuffs were exported the first seven weeks of the year.

6 P.M.

Wheat is quiet at 4s. 9d.; the downward tendency seems checked. Flour is unchanged

Mr. Reynolds left to-day, to quell the disturbances at Port Darwin.

A NEW OPERA COMPANY.—A German opera troupe were performing in San Francisco a few weeks ago, and intelligence has been received that they intend visiting Australia immediately. The troupe is spoken of as very superior to any that has visited that city, and the *baritone* is specially mentioned as being something marvellous.

THE POLL TAX IN FIJI.—The following extract from a private letter recently received from Fiji has been placed at the disposal of the Melbourne *Argus*:—"Ba Coast, Fiji, 8th January. Every one here was glad that Mr. Woods was not able to get the Victoria, as it is only uselessly running the country into debt, and we do not require so large a steamer. A bank we all want greatly—the sooner the better; it will pay well. I see your papers have noticed the refusal of the natives to pay head taxes; no one here wonders at it, nor will you when you read this explanation. There are in these islands at least 50,000 adults, whose head taxes vary from £2 per annum to 10s., the average being quite £1 per annum, which has to be paid in money, making £50,000. Now, as at least four-fifths of this money has to come from the planters (that is, £40,000), how can the Government be so stupid as to expect it to be paid, when the total value of cotton exported by all the planters in the group is only a little over £100,000. If the Government had imposed a uniform tax of 2s. a head, they would very likely have got every penny of it paid, or in other words a revenue of about £5000 per annum, which is somewhere about the amount that the combined planters pay for goods, &c., to the natives, in the course of a year. I and all sincerely trust that England or the colonies may annex Fiji; and then you will see what a jump it will take. It is a splendid country, and only wants capital to develop its resources and send it ahead. All the planters in Fiji are justly indignant that the charges of kidnapping should be attributed to them, as they know nothing about the manner in which labour is procured; and in my year's experience in Fiji I have seen the labourer most kindly treated, and well housed and fed. As a fact, only the other day my partner took three of our men, whose time was just up, to Levuka, paid them, and engaged their passages to their own land; and they begged him to take them back with him, went to Consul March, and in my presence told him they wanted to stop and work three more years for us, and agreed to do so. The consul expressed his satisfaction at seeing the men so well and happy, and anxious to stay in Fiji. And yet this is the man who writes from thence that the planters, with their passions stimulated by drink, illuse and abuse their labourers. I hope you will take your son's word for it, and tell people in Melbourne that Fiji planters, as a body, are not the inhuman wretches some people would like to make them out to be. I may tell you that the other day, when Lieutenant Saunders, R.N., of her Majesty's cruiser Ethel, was down the coast, he called on most of the planters on his way along, and expressed his surprise at finding such a gentlemanly hard-working class of men, as he had been told that he would meet here none but the refuse of the colonies and runaway sailors."

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

ARE Intercolonial Conferences always to prove mere vanity and vexation of spirit; and is federation to be given up as a mere Utopian idea? These are questions we are tempted to ask as we contemplate the present outburst of hostile feeling between the dispersed delegates. It must be admitted that conferences, made up of Ministers representing their respective colonies, enter upon their discussions in anything but a federal spirit; for each set of Ministers seek to obtain for their respective constituencies as much as, by tact and diplomacy, it may be possible to gain, having the fear of the latter's displeasure before their eyes, and the safety of their own positions as a collateral sequence, rather than the good of the colonies as a whole. This idea of self-preservation was no doubt an active one in the minds of the several Ministers during the recent Conference, and gave strength to the bias under which they entered upon their functions. Each set of them under these circumstances returns to his constituents, satisfied exactly in proportion to his success in obtaining concessions to his own colony. Hence the complacency with which the Western delegates have returned from Sydney. For the most part our Chief Secretary and Treasurer have had unqualified praise bestowed upon them for their care of our interests, but a discordant voice or two in the Press have yet been heard, in which the Sydney protest is more approved of than the Melbourne manifesto, and the conduct of our delegates is designated as nothing but obstinacy and arrogance. That portion of the resolution proposed by Mr. Langton which refers to the dispatch of the New South Wales mails overland is admitted by most of us to have been a mistake. It is not for this or any other colony to say how the Sydney Government shall get its letters, although it may be demonstrable that the majority of its constituents will benefit by the proposed arrangement. This feeling is expressed very strongly by the *Age*, which says:—"We are kindly solicitous about the transmission of the letters for New South Wales overland, but are particularly anxious to let them have nothing else except at a disadvantage. Sydney protests against this interference with its rights as a commercial port, and it will be held everywhere but in Melbourne that Sydney is right." This language is, it is hardly necessary to say, not endorsed by many of the journals even of the Opposition, although up to a day or two ago there was an extended impression that the question of terminus had been made too much of, and that its advantages would be counterbalanced by the extra cost we should have to pay in connection with the branch services and the detours to Cockburn Sound and Glenelg. This sort of indifference, however, has been dispelled by the latest issues which have reached us of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which we find how intensely disappointed and disgusted is Mr. Parkes at the loss of this advantage, and how the Sydney people, as well as their Ministers, wail about it, and refuse to be comforted. Melbourne people infer from all this that there is really more in the question than they had supposed, and our Ministers are credited accordingly with the greater kudos for their successful diplomacy. Even some of the journals which, a day or two ago, exhibited a leaning to the Sydney side of the question, are thinking that Mr. Parkes is insisting on too much. The Torres Straits service, by common consent, was to have its terminus at Sydney. So also was the Californian service, which the Western colonies were willing to assist, and with these two it was thought Sydney should be content, seeing the larger interest which Melbourne has in the Suez service, and the proportion of its cost which Victoria will have to contribute. The threat of withdrawal from the service altogether has rather transferred to the Sydney Ministers the charge of overbearing obstinacy in insisting upon having its own way in everything, and it is pretty evident that if this threat should be carried out the rest of the proceedings of the Conference regarding postal arrangements will come to nothing, and the two eastern colonies will have to make their own arrangements, while the four western will make theirs. Mr. Vogel seems to have arrived at this opinion (since Mr. Parkes has rejected his overtures), he is about to visit Mr. Francis for the purpose of tacking on New Zealand to the western group rather than be left out altogether in the cold. What Lord Kimberley will have to say to all this conflict of opinions, resolutions, and protests, it is difficult to conjecture, and as to a federation of the colonies its accomplishment seems more remote than ever.

The valedictory banquet to Lord Canterbury duly came off, as your readers are aware, but (as I anticipated in my last letter) the attendance was considerably under that which the promoters had calculated upon. At the first suggestion of the dinner it was thought that 800 at least could be assured, but only half that number mustered at the tables on Thursday evening last, and the arrangement for the accommodation of ladies in the balconies of the Hall were not availed to the extent of one-half of the seats provided. The speeches were only passable, and owing to the defective acoustics of the room, were not heard by more than one-half of the company. The grand organ discoursed excellent music, and the viands were good. The Governor was most enthusiastically cheered, and spoke with considerable feeling. He was, moreover, heard better than any other speaker, on account of his slow and distinct enunciation. There was a general acknowledgment on the part of Ministers and ex-Ministers that his Excellency had always acted constitutionally as well as courteously. From this statement there was only one probable dissentient in the room, namely, Sir Charles Duffy; but that gentleman was not called upon for a speech. The Governor has since been banqueted by the Melbourne Club. The farewell levee takes place to-morrow; and there will be a little out-door demonstration probably when the Viceregal family take their departure from Sandridge by the mail steamer on Saturday; but there will be none of the excitement which accompanied the departure of Sir Charles Darling, or the profound feeling of regret with which we parted from Sir Henry Barkly.

The advocates of the proposed steam service by way of the Cape of Good Hope are of course amongst the dissentients from the resolutions of the Conference in relation to future postal services. These gentlemen have, however, certain dissentients from their own proposals, and the most prominent of them is a medical gentleman of repute in one of our suburbs (Dr. Thomson), who has a great *penchant* for yachts. And the worthy doctor has for some time been advocating a rapid sailing service by the Cape route, to be done by yachts of large build, and suited chiefly for passengers. His suggestions were revived the other day in a lengthy paper addressed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and inserted in the *Age*. The document is an elaborate one, and contains a vast amount of useful information bearing on the question of steamers and sailing ships and their capabilities. An iron yacht of 2000 tons could, according to Dr. Thomson, be made as strong as an iron-braced girder, and would be less costly than the ordinary steamer, the slow, deep, dirty sailing ship, or the hybrid auxiliary with the worst faults of both and the advantages of neither. If confined to the passenger trade, for which alone the ship-yacht is fitted, its spacious deck would be cleared fore and aft for exercise, free from obstructing hencoops, cowsheds, sheep-pens, and piggeries; and the passage might be made between this and England in fifty days, the quickest yet recorded passage by a steamer being fifty-three and a half days, and by a sailing vessel fifty-eight days. Notwithstanding, however, the clever and well-sustained arguments of the writer, carried out as they are almost to demonstration, he has at present but few disciples, and the public regard his views only as but theory and speculation.

A good deal has been attempted to be made by some of our protectionist journals out of the statistical returns published by the Registrar-General under the head of "interchange," and is is somewhat surprising that the free-trade journals have not thought it worth their while to reply to some of the fallacies which the leading protectionist paper put in print. By taking what it quotes as the value of the made-up clothing imported into the colony ten years ago, and comparing it with the value of the same kind of imports in 1871, and also taking what purports to be the increased value of the raw material now imported, and deducting the latter from the former, an inference was drawn to the effect that the difference (subject to certain disturbing elements) represented the money now spent upon the manufacture of this class of goods in the colony. This expenditure was put at no less a sum than a million and a half annually. The slightest reflection is sufficient to show the fallacy of this reasoning, for the facts with regard to the employment of labour in the manufacture of clothing are now well known to everybody who has taken any trouble to inform himself on the subject. The blunder, no doubt, has arisen from including certain heads of the statistics in one case and omitting them in another, or placing some items on the wrong side; but the erroneous nature of the deduction may be gathered from the following considerations:—We have about thirty clothing manufactories, large and small, at which about 2500 hands are employed, besides those for whom partial employment is found at their own homes, (and who may be put down at another thousand), which will give 3500 workers in all, their wages varying from about six shillings a week to six-and-thirty shillings. Now, about a tenth part of the million and a half set down as the wages paid as the result of protection, would be nearly sufficient to cover the actual amount; and, as to this being the result of protection, it is only necessary to consult the employers of the labour, and they will all tell you that protection is but an incubus upon the industry. The clothing trade was commenced altogether irrespective of protection, as soon as there was found to be the class of labour required for it in our market; and the supply of that labour has gone on increasing annually by the natural growth of the population, until, with the hands and appliances now at the command of the manufacturers, they can get their work done as cheaply here or very nearly so as in England. There are only two or three articles of clothing which at present can be made at a sufficiently less expense in England to warrant the payment of duty upon them, and these are imported ready-made, but as to the rest they would still be made here if there were no duty; because the requirements of the market are, of course, better known on the spot than at the other side of the world, while the cost is about the same, or allowing for the manufacturers' profit rather less. The question which is now agitating the labour market almost the wide world over, namely the adequacy of the remuneration paid to the workers will, perhaps, before long extend itself to the hands employed in our clothing factories, for the rates paid must afford but a wretched means of livelihood to women who have others dependent upon them. At most of the factories the cost of making up a pair of trousers is about 1s. 3d., and excellent shirts are made for 4½d. each, although they have to pass through five pairs of hands. At such rates protection cannot avail the manufacturers, while it operates as a hindrance to the sale of their goods, and consequently to the employment of more hands by driving away buyers from the other colonies. There can be no doubt that some of our manufactories have been reared in the hope of being able to compete with the importers through the protection tariff, but these are amongst the most sickly of the local industries, and in most cases it could be shewn that we are paying a large price for a doubtful benefit.

Some valuable statistical information is given in the last number of one of our weekly journals, on the increase of inland, and the decrease of ship letters in Victoria, between 1852 and 1871, the former being the period in which the rush to the gold-fields was at its highest, and the latter that to which the latest official returns yet published are brought down. At the former of these periods the population of Victoria was 168,321, and the number of ship letters sent through the post office during the year, 482,326, which was at the rate of 2·86 letters per head per annum on the population. At the latter of these periods the population had increased to 731,528, and the number of ship letters sent through the post office during the year amounted to 1,816,102, or at the rate of 2·48 letters per head per annum on the population. But the total letters sent inland through the post office had increased from 489,850 in 1852 to 9,900,064 in 1871. This gives 2·91 letters per head per annum on the population at the former of these periods, and 13·53 letters per head per annum of the latter, or an increase of 10.62 per head during the twenty years in the inland letters against a decrease of 0·38 in the ship letters for the same period. The object of the writer of the article from which these figures are taken appears to have been twofold—first, to show that while the inland letters had increased so enormously in proportion to the population, there had been a falling off in the ship letters, and secondly to endeavour to ascertain from what cause or causes this falling off in ship letters had arisen. The cause of the difference is not far to seek, and, therefore, the writer of the article had no difficulty in assigning it chiefly to that which must be patent to everybody. In 1852, the great bulk of the new arrivals were adults, and they had all recently parted with friends in the old country, while nearly half the present population of Victoria had not seen the light in 1852, and most of them have never been to Europe, and, probably, never will. The writer of the article in question, however, is not content with this explanation but attempts to draw an inference which is evidently in accordance with his personal sympathies when he asserts that it is an indubitable sign of the weakening of the links between Victoria and the mother country. On the ground thus taken, the writer treats the postal question as one which is becoming, year by year, less and less important. This conclusion, however, is still more absurd, for it is not the decrease per head of the number of letters, but the actual and enormous increase which indicates the business relations between the two countries, and which gives importance to our postal and telegraphic intercourse. It is sometimes astonishing to witness the efforts of clever men (unconsciously perhaps) to pervert the evidence of figures for the purpose of establishing a foregone conclusion. The vacancy in our Agent-Generalship has been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Michie, Q. C., who returned from Europe only last month, having gone thither to recover his voice, the loss of which had prevented his following his profession. Mr. Michie is too well known in Sydney to require a word from me about him. His appointment is likely to give general satisfaction. Although it was only conferred upon him on Monday, he proposes to sail again for England on Saturday by the mail steamer. There was also a rumour yesterday that Judge Fellows had been appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Privy Council in England, but no such appointment has been made, although such an one is within the bounds of possibility, if not probability.

THE NOTORIOUS CAPTAIN HAYES.—The *Honolulu Advertiser* says:—"By a recent arrival from Micronesia it appears that the notorious Captain Hayes is dodging about somewhere in those seas, with a British man-of-war, the Barossa, close at his heels. If fallen in with by John Bull, it is anticipated that he will be detained on "strong suspicion" to answer for some of his numerous misdeeds. But it would be only a continuance of Hayes's good luck—or shrewd management—if he got off clear. Pease, formerly a confederate with the first-named buccaneer, was some time ago arrested and taken to the United States for trial for some crime; but luckily for him the only witness against him died, and so he was discharged. He went back to his old haunts, and is now at the Bonin Islands."

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

SECOND DAY—MARCH 1.

ALTHOUGH the weather was very unsettled the attendance was very good, and must have numbered between 7000 and 8000. The ground was better and firmer than on the previous day, but a strong southerly wind operated greatly against the bowling from the north end. There was a difference of two in our score as published on Saturday with that of the scorers, and, accepting theirs as correct, the Victorians had put 111 to their credit, when the stumps were drawn on Friday, though our reporter who took *every ball*, is confident that the score was only 109. The New South Wales Team entered the field at ten minutes past 12, and Elliott and Loughnan again took their stand at the wickets. Coates bowled a maiden to Elliott, Loughnan cut Pocock's third to coverpoint for a couple, and then Coates's first of the over disturbed Elliott's timbers. All out for 113. The ground was rolled, and fresh wickets pitched, and at about ten minutes to 1 the Melbourne Eleven took up their places in the field, Jeffries and D. Gregory going to defend the wickets against the bowling of Cosstick and Boyle. Cosstick opened the ball by bowling a maiden from the southern end. Jeffries got Boyle's first of the next over to leg for 2, and Gregory sent Cosstick's first to square leg for a like number. Jeffries cut Boyle's third for 2, and Gregory tipped Cosstick's second to short-leg, and Gibson failing to stop it, 1 was added to the score; but Jeffries put the next right into Allee's hands at point (1-4-7). Kellick came after Jeffries, and received the last of the over. Gregory lifted Boyle's second to long-field for 2, and cut the next neatly for a double. Kellick tipped up Cosstick's first, and was easily caught by Elliott at the wicket for nil (2-0-11). E. Gregory took his place, and got Cosstick to long-leg for 2, giving a difficult chance to Carr, which was well attempted. D. Gregory hit Boyle's first for 2, and put his third between the wickets, and foolishly attempting a run, E. Gregory was well thrown out by Elliott (3-2-15). Powell joined Gregory, and took the last of the over. Cosstick's third went into the wicket-keeper's hands, and returning, fell on to the bails, and the fielders thinking it was out threw the ball up—and Gregory having his wits about him, a couple of byes were added to the score. Powell cut Boyle's third for a single, and Cosstick bowled a maiden. Gregory got Boyle well away for 3, and the board showed 20. Cosstick bowled a maiden, Powell drove Boyle for 1, and Gregory did likewise with the last of the over. Another maiden to Cosstick, and Powell drove Boyle for a single, which would have been doubled, had it not been for the excellent fielding of Cooper. Cosstick put a maiden to his credit, and then the bell rang for luncheon, the score standing at 24. When the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied by the good things provided by host Gannon, some time was lost owing to a steady shower. Play was resumed at a quarter-past 2. Allee took the ball from Boyle, and bowled a maiden, and then Powell was clean bowled by Cosstick's second. (4-3-24.) Bannerman followed, and received the remainder of the over without scoring. Allee, who was bowling as straight as an arrow, sent his last of the over into the middle of Gregory's timber, and he retired for 13. (5-13-24.) Oliver came next, and Bannerman cut Cosstick's third to cover for 1, but lost his middle stump to Allee's last of the over. (6-1-25.) Hewitt filled the vacancy. Oliver snicked Cosstick to short-leg for 1, and Hewitt put him to mid-off for another. Hewitt cut Allee's first nicely to square leg for a couple, and the ball being smartly returned by Fanning, and well taken by Elliott, our wicket-keeper had a narrow escape of being run out. Hewitt stopped Allee's second, and sent his third sky-scraping for 3, and 30 was hoisted on the board. Cosstick bowled three balls to Hewitt, and the fourth shattered his wicket, and he went back to the pavilion for a smartly earned half-dozen. (7-6-32.) Pocock followed, and Oliver sent Allee nicely to cover, but was well fielded by Cooper, and got nothing for it. He sent the last of the over sky-scraping for 2, and each batsman got a single off Cosstick. Oliver tipped Allee's second, and was missed at the wicket by Elliott, and then sent the last of the over to short-leg for a unit. Oliver sent Cosstick's second to long-leg for 1, and was well fielded by Carr. Pocock hit the last of the over for 2, and the board showed 40 up. Oliver received Allee's first three, and the fourth found its way to his stumps, and he made his bow for 6. (8-6-40.) Coates was the next to appear, and was received with applause. Pocock cut Cosstick's last for a couple, Coates played Allee into the slips for 1, and then fell a victim to Cosstick's first—a beautiful "bailer." (9-1-43.) Moore came after the captain, and took the rest of the over. Pocock hit Allee for one, but Cosstick disturbed his timbers before the score could be raised. All out, at 3 o'clock, for 44.

The rain made it impossible to recommence play until about 20 minutes past 4, when Gaggin and Cooper went to defend the timbers against the bowling of Coates and D. Gregory. Coates bowled a maiden to Gaggin, Cooper put Gregory to the off for a single, and another maiden from Coates followed. Gaggin drove Gregory's first to the off for 3, and Cooper put him to mid-on for 1. Cooper tipped Coates's second to leg for a double and Gaggin cut Pocock's third for a like number. Cooper snicked Coates's second to leg for 2, and 10 went up on the board. Six maidens followed. Gaggin tipped Pocock to short-leg for 1, and Coates bowled another maiden. Cooper got Pocock's first to leg to the fence for 4, Gaggin sent Coates's last to cover-point for 1, and then the latter played Pocock's second on to his wicket. (1-7-17.) Gibson came next, and his appearance was greeted with applause. Coates bowled a maiden; Gibson cut Pocock's third cleverly, but was well fielded by Powell. Gibson got the last of the over to cover for 1, and put Coates's second to short-leg for 1. At this point of the game C. Gregory came into the field instead of D. Gregory, who had injured his hand whilst practising after luncheon. Gibson earned 1 off Pocock, which brought the figures up to 20. Three maidens—two from Coates, and one from Pocock—followed. Cooper snicked Pocock for 2, and again for 1. Gibson got the same bowler to leg for a single, and then Gibson, who is an invalid, left the field on account of a light shower. Play began again soon after 5, and Coates bowled a maiden. Cooper put Pocock to leg for 1, and each bowler put a maiden to his credit. Moore then took the ball from Pocock, and Coates went on at the other end. Three maidens were bowled—two by Moore, and one by Coates. Gibson got Coates's last to leg for 4. Cooper drove Moore for 2, and 30 went up; but the third ball was too much for him, and he was well caught in the slips by D. Gregory (2-16-31). Elliott next left the pavilion, and Coates bowled a maiden. Elliott put Moore into the slips for a single; and at the end of the over Gibson again left the field, and play ceased for the day.

The fielding of the Victorians was very steady, and the bowling of Allee and Cosstick unusually good. The fielding of the New South Wales team was also creditable, D. Gregory, Powell, Kellick, Oliver, and Coates being especially busy; and the wicket-keeping on both sides was of a high order.

As the game stands at present it looks almost a certainty for Victoria; but if our men bat with more patience in their second innings, it is quite possible for them to turn the tide in their favour; and if Jeffries and Moore, two reliable bats, were sent in first, they might keep their wickets up long enough to have an effect on the bowling, and so make an opening for the faster scorers. The following are the scores up to the time the stumps were drawn on Saturday:—

VICTORIA.—FIRST INNINGS.

Gaggin, 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1, c Kellick, b Coates	13
Campbell, b Coates	0
Cooper, 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 3, c Pocock, b Gregory	30
Gibson, 2 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 2 4 1, c Hewitt, b D. Gregory	32
Cosstick, 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 2, c Jeffries, b Moore	14
Fanning, 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2, c D. Gregory, b Pocock	11
Boyle, c and b D. Gregory	0
Elliott, 2 1 1, b Coates	4
Carr, c Kellick, b Pocock	0
Allee, 1 1, c Bannerman, b Pocock	2
Loughnan, 1 1 2, not out	4
Wide	1
Total	113

NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRST INNINGS.

D. Gregory, 2 1 2 2 2 3 1, b Allee	13
Jeffries, 2 2, c Allee, b Cosstick	4
Kellick, 0, c Elliott, b Cosstick	0
Powell, 1 1 1, b Cosstick	3
Pocock, 1 2 2 1, b Cosstick	6
E. Gregory, 2, run out	2
Bannerman, 1, b Allee	1
Oliver, 1 2 1 1 1, b Allee	6
Hewitt, 1 2 3, b Cosstick	6
Coates, 1, b Cosstick	1
Moore, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	44

VICTORIA.—SECOND INNINGS.

Gaggin, 3 2 1 1, hit on wicket, b Pocock	7
Cooper, 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 2, c E. Gregory, b Moore	16
Gibson, 1 1 1 1 4, not out	
Elliott, 1, not out	
Two wickets for	32

Play will be resumed at noon to-day, and at the conclusion of the match we shall publish the bowling averages.

SCIENTIFIC PREDICTION.—A curious illustration of the power of scientific prediction even in subjects by no means of a mathematical kind has just been afforded. In the memoirs of the Museum of Practical Geology: "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1871," just published by Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, the consumption of coal in 1871 is stated at 117,352,028 tons. In Professor Stanley Jevons' book on "The Coal Question," published more than seven years ago, he estimates the probable consumption of coal in Great Britain for 1871 at 117,900,000 tons—a difference only of 552,028 tons!

SURVEY OF THE PACIFIC.—We learn from an American paper that the man-of-war Portsmouth, now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, is fitting for a Government expedition to the Pacific. She will first go to San Diego, Lower California, and will then survey the waters of that coast. At present there are no good surveys of these waters, and, as they lie in the path of the San Francisco steamships, it is said to be of the utmost importance that there should be. The Portsmouth will next proceed to Honolulu, and will make that point her base of supplies. She will then survey the belt of the Pacific lying between 25 degrees and 30 degrees north latitude, and will survey belt after belt—one to the north, one to the south of the central one—till the survey is completed. This method of crossing and recrossing to the north and south will be pursued because it is best adapted to the winds which prevail in those seas.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	380	10	4
Wine (still)	31	16	0
—— (sparkling)	6	6	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	75	10	[illegible]
Tea	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar (unrefined)	301	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	23	7	[illegible]
Ad valorem duty	180	4	[illegible]
Specific duty	83	15	1
Pilotage	17	11	4
Harbour dues	6	0	0
Total	£1062	9	4

We are informed that telegraphic advices, dated London, 27th February, were yesterday received by Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., of this city, stating that a tender had been accepted on behalf of the Queensland Government for a mail service via Torres Straits to the colonies.

The Canning has cleared for London with 3353 bales wool, 449 packages tin ore, 13,164 ingots 3296 cakes copper, 15 bales cotton, 15 bales skins.

The following sales of Australian produce are reported in Tickle's Export Circular of December 18:—

Beeswax: On 21st November, 23 packages good Australian and Tasmanian sold at £8 12s 6d; on 5th December, 5 cases fair Sydney at £8 5s. On 6th, 2 casks Australian were sold at £7 15s. On 11th, 3 cases Australian sold at £8 12s 6d to £8 15s, dark £7 7s 6d. Butter: On 29th November, 12 casks fair Australian new, bought in at 45s, 11 kegs rather ordinary at 38s. On 6th December 30 kegs Australian new bought in at 44s. Cotton Seed: On 2nd December, 376 bags sound, but covered with cotton, sold at £4 7s 6d. Copra: On 23rd November, a parcel of fair Sydney was reported sold at £17. On 25th November 259 bags Sydney were bought in, loose at £16 10s, in bags £17, good small £18. On 2nd December 304 bags Sydney were offered, but withdrawn. Provisions: On 3rd December, there was a sale of Australian provisions, when, of 718 tierces 165 barrels and 8 casks prime mess beef, 25 tierces sold at 50s, and 44 tierces at 40s per tierce, also 8 casks at 10s to 14s, the remainder withdrawn or bought in, tierces at 40s to 50s, and barrels at 30s. 90 kegs corned suet partly sold at 24s 9d to 25s; 11 kegs tripe, 17 casks mutton, and 3 casks beef hams were chiefly withdrawn. Lard: On 6th December, 9 casks good Australian sold at 40s, and 2 cases fair at 37s 6d. Mimosa Bark: On 28th November, at auction, 672 tons met only a limited demand, and nearly the whole was bought in, Adelaide chipped at £9 10s, Melbourne ground £8 10s to £8 12s 6d, chipped £7 15s to £8 10s. Mother-o'-pearl Shell: On 3rd December, at the periodical sales, the supply was larger than for some time past, and Fremantle sold at some reduction—sales as follows: 355 hogsheads 5 cases 65 bags Fremantle were all sold; the bulk consisted of bold thick shells, partly medium, more or less wormy, from £9 to £10 5s; better qualities, £10 7s 6d to £11 5s; a few lots small clean shells, £11 7s 6d to £12 7s 6d; dead, 75s to 127s 6d. Tortoiseshell: On 3rd December, at the public sales, there was a good demand, and the better kinds of shell again brought advanced prices. 26 cases (3000 lbs.) Sydney and Fremantle sold, good to fine clean, 30s 6d to 34s 6d; middling to fair, 23s to 28s 6d; ordinary and pickings, 16s to 20s 6d; hoof, 14s 6d to 15s: yellow belly, 3s 6d. Treacle: On 6th December, 348 casks Queensland molasses were bought in at 9s to 11s. Tin: Messrs. W. P. Sargent and Son report regarding Australian tin and ores:—The arrivals have been above 219 tons, of which some parcels sold by tender at £82 10s to £90 for the ores, according to quality, and about £136 to £148 for the metal. The prices given for the metal have been so high merely from the wish to obtain actual specimens. A code of terms to facilitate the sale of ores is being prepared by the purchasers and brokers, which they will recommend to sellers as being mutually beneficial.

We have Melbourne papers to the 26th ultimo. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

In the import markets to-day we cannot report much animation, though a moderate demand for general goods has been experienced. Breadstuffs are very firm indeed. Trade parcels of flour are freely disposed of at £12 15s to £13, and we understand that £12 10s has been offered and refused for large lines. Wheat is extremely scarce. We hear, however, of the sale of 3000 bushels prime at 5s 6d, for forward delivery. Oats are steady at 3s to 3s 3d for common to good feeding, but in the absence of any parcels offering we are unable to report sales. There is, however, a very free inquiry. Maize is a shade easier, and can be bought at 3s 0½d to 3s 1d for parcels, 3s 2d being required for small lots. A good demand is springing up for sugars. Yellows have been sold privately at £35 10s, and we understand that 40s was offered and refused for fine white. At auction, this forenoon, 2200 mats Java were cleared off, when fine yellow crystals were disposed of at £36 15s, and grey crystals at £38 to £38 5s. Damaged China Refinery Company's sugar was at same time disposed of at £30 15s to £36 5s. Teas are moving at prices ranging from 1s for low to 2s for fine congous. We hear of 1000 packages, half-chests and boxes fine congous, having changed hands at a full figure. Under the hammer, 1257 boxes fancy teas were quitted, when S. O. pekoe sold at 1s 6d to 2s 1d, capers at 1s 8d, and gunpowder at 1s 7¼d to 1s 8¼d. Candles are wanted, and sales can be made at 11¾d. Kerosene oil is very depressed, and when sales are pressed low prices have to be accepted; 1000 cases of an outside brand were quitted publicly at 1s 8½d. White pepper realised improved figures: sales were made at 1s 3½d. In tobaccoes we are unable to report any fresh business, but we observe that some 632 packages will be submitted to competition to-morrow. The sales of timber embrace 30,0000 pieces red deals and battens, ex Queen of the Colonies, Erie, and Asia, which realised 5½d to 6d 11-16ths. per foot 9 x 3; 76,000ft. red gum brought 8s 3d to 12s 9d. Sales of Braby's galvanised corrugated iron are mentioned at £36. In liquids we learn of Hennessy's case brandy having been placed at 36s. A parcel of Bisquit Dubouche's pale and dark brandy, in bulk, was quitted at 7s 2d. Messrs. Samuel Macgregor and Co. report having let the Laurenny estate, containing 12,000 acres, together with 16,000 sheep, for a term of five years, to Mr. Henry P. Dowling, for the sum of 5s. 3½d per acre per annum, with interest added for the value of the sheep.

MINING.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Share market was flat to-day, and prices without alteration.

Krohmann's G. M. Co.—The mining manager writes, under date the 24th February, as follows:—"I may here remark that the stuff we crushed this time had a great deal more mundic in it than any former crushing. Everything is going on steadily in the mine. Since the platform was cleared, we have raised about 2 tons of seconds and 12 cwt. of good stuff, and I have put about 30 lbs. of specimens in the safe, of the usual quality. In the cross-cut we have cut another vein about 2 inches thick, a very fine-looking stone, and we have seen several colours of gold in it, but not sufficient to pay. We are still driving in slate. I will go a few feet further with the drive, and should we not get a payable vein, I intend to sink on the veins we have cut. I believe they will make gold in a few feet. I may say that the size of a shaft, say four feet, will cover three of the veins in the drive. I intend putting on three shifts, to sink the northern shaft to some considerable depth. We are timbering and forming the underlay in the southern shafts."

Beyers and Holtermann's G. M. Co.—The mining manager writes, under date the 22nd February:—"I send you the returns, the result of our crushing completed. 317½ tons gave at the rate of 5 oz. per ton, 7 tons went at the rate of 427 oz. per ton, altogether giving a sum total of 4577 oz. 6 dwts." And, under date 26th February:—"Matters at the claim are going on as usual; timbering and slabbing of south shaft completed. Stone raised—No. 1, 20 lbs.; No. 3, 10 tons."

Fortunatus G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports:—"I have succeeded in getting a contract taken at the price you authorised, for driving the new tunnel a distance of 400 feet, the whole to be finished by the 1st June next, before the completion of which there is every prospect of coming on to gold fully equal to the prospect sent you from the upper tunnel."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery; at 12, Horses.
G. M. PITT.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Wethers.
T. DAWSON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Wethers.
W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
DUNN AND LAWSON.—At their Rooms, at 2, Household Furniture, Clothing, and Sundries.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Furniture, Sewing-Machine, Mangle, Harness, &c.
M. MOLONY.—On the premises, Pitt-street, at 11, Stock-in-trade, Machinery, Tools and Implements of Trade; at 12, Gold Shares, Springcart, Horse, and Harness.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.—On the Premises, Duke-street, Balmain, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sea Island Cotton, Horseshoes, Wire Rigging, Rope, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Sewing-machines, Gun, &c.

SENDING SAILORS TO SEA IN UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—The *Graphic* observes:—A number of seamen have just been committed to prison at Dorchester for various terms, with the addition of hard labour, their offence being a refusal to go aboard their ships, as they had contracted to do. Seamen are, no doubt, occasionally difficult to deal with; but it is impossible to read the reports of these cases without some painful doubts as to the justice of their sentences. To take an example, one of the ships is stated to have sailed from Cardiff for Rio de Janeiro, but to have found herself, after a week of bad weather, compelled to put into Weymouth for repairs. A vessel driven so far as this out of her course must certainly have been but little under control; and it appears that five of her crew were disabled and others severely injured. It was under these circumstances that the remainder of the crew, having landed, refused to go aboard again, alleging that the vessel was not seaworthy. This plea, it appears, was not regarded as proved; but as the defaulting seamen have preferred hard labour in a gaol to returning to their ship, there seems to be at least *primâ facie* evidence of the sincerity of their excuse. Unhappily, the practice of sending vessels to sea undermanned and unseaworthy is known to be very common, and to be yearly increasing under the influence of the present system of insurance. The vessel may have been perfectly unobjectionable; but as seamen are poor, and, as a rule, unable to obtain much professional assistance, it would be satisfactory to know whether any means are taken in such cases for inquiring into the truth of their complaints.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Government Observatory, Sydney.
Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10 h. 4 m. 48 s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 34' 2" East.
December, 1873.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Barometer—at 32° Faht.
Highest reading ...... 30·277 on the 26th, at 10 a.m.
Lowest reading ...... 29·556 on the 12th, at 4 a.m.
Mean height ...... 29·857 (being 0·089 inch greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

Wind—
Greatest pressure ...... 14 lbs., on the 12th
Mean pressure ...... 1·0 lbs.
Number of days calm 0
Prevailing direction... S. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 14 years, NE.)

Temperature—
Highest in the shade 85·7 on the 21st
Lowest in the shade 57·5 on the 1st
Greatest range ...... 23·6 on the 20th
Highest in the sun ... 126·0 on the 21st
Highest in black box, with glass top ...... 278·0 on the 4th
Lowest on the grass... 49·2 on the 16th
Mean diurnal range... 12·1
Mean in the shade ... 69·7 (being 1·4 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

Humidity—
Greatest amount ...... 100·0 on the 11th and 12th
Least ...... 48·0 on the 20th
Mean ...... 71·5 (being 1·1 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

Rain—
Greatest fall ...... 2·512 inches, on the 12th
Number of days ...... 18 rain, and 0 dew
Total fall ...... { 4·029 inches, 65 feet above ground; 5·521 inches, 15 inches above ground (being 1·357 inches greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

Evaporation—
Total amount ...... 6·005 inches

Ozone—
Mean amount ...... 4·7 (being 0·4 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 13 years)

Electricity—Number of days' lightning ... 2
Cloudy Sky—Mean amount ...... 6·6
Number of clear days 3
Meteors—Number observed 3

REMARKS.

The weather during the month was remarkably cloudy and cool with prevalent easterly wind. The rainfall was heavy at nearly all the stations, only one having less than 2 inches, and the others from 2 to 9½ inches, the average of all being 4⅛ inches. On the 11th heavy rain fell generally, ranging from 1½ to 4 inches on the coast; a partial flood in the Hunter followed on the 18th. On the morning of the 8th, at 8 a.m., a large water-spout was seen to the eastward of Cape St. George.

On the 19th there was a hot wind at Sydney, all day.

31 thunderstorms were recorded.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

ABSTRACT FROM METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1873.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Stations.	Miles from E. coast.	Feet above sea.	Barometer.	Temp. in shade	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Force. 0-6	Cloud. 0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Extremes. Max.	Extremes. Min.	Total fall in inches.	Number of days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.	Evaporation in inches.
			Mean of observations taken at 9 a.m., January, 1873.										Rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				
Grafton ...	28	...	...	74·9	...	S.E.	1·0	7·3	85·4	64·3	100·1	61·3	4·045	7	0·910	11th	4·229
Bourke ...	300	...	...	80·0	...	N.E.	0·1	2·2	91·0	69·0	107·4	60·9	2·330	7	1·230	11th	...
Narrabri ...	196	...	...	79·8	...	S.W.	1·3	3·6	91·1	67·5	99·9	60·5	3·490	6	1·750	12th	...
Armidale ...	80	3378	30·125	69·1	74·0	E.	1·1	5·7	75·9	56·3	83·2	50·1	6·920	8	5·000	12 & 13	...
Port Macquarie ...	0	...	...	70·8	...	N.E.	1·4	5·8	77·6	65·9	81·6	57·3	9·670	15	3·130	12th	6·867
Cassilis ...	120	...	...	73·4	...	S.E.	1·0	3·5	83·7	60·3	93·1	51·3	2·190	7	1·400	12 & 13	5·746
Muswellbrook ...	68	...	...	73·7	...	S.	2·3	...	86·3	61·1	100·5	53·3	1·840	4	1·280	12th	3·453
Mudgee ...	121	1500	...	71·0	...	S.	1·1	...	80·3	61·3	88·4	50·0	3·860	4	3·100	12 & 13	...
West Maitland ...	18	...	...	70·2	...	W.	1·0	5·8	82·9	57·5	93·7	47·6	2·070	5	1·660	12 & 13	5·807
Newcastle ...	1	113	30·000	70·7	78·0	S.E.	0·8	4·7	77·8	61·1	95·8	56·3	4·040	7	1·720	12th	...
Bathurst ...	96	2200	29·990	68·6	73·0	S.E.	1·3	3·0	80·9	53·6	89·5	45·0	4·460	6	2·300	12 & 13	...
Kurrajong ...	36	1570	...	65·7	...	E.	...	...	80·9	54·4	82·0	46·0	7·740	13	2·200	12th	...
Mount Victoria ...	61	3490	29·973	61·6	79·0	S.E.	0·0	7·6	73·3	50·8	87·1	41·9	5·270	13	2·020	12th	5·285
Woodford ...	50	3198	30·000	64·1	...	W.	0·0	...	69·3	56·9	83·5	38·4	7·380	16	3·700	12th	...
Sydney ...	3	155	29·983	69·7	71·5	S.	1·0	6·6	75·7	63·6	85·7	57·5	5·521	15	2·113	12th	6·005
Liverpool ...	18	...	29·985	69·4	...	S.	0·7	5·4	78·3	60·5	92·0	52·0	4·210	15	2·650	12th	...
Wentworth ...	476	...	...	75·7	...	S.W.	2·0	4·8	87·7	63·6	106·3	45·5	2·270	5	0·840	7th	6·967
Young ...	140	...	...	71·4	...	W.	0·7	...	87·2	55·6	98·0	50·1	5·130	6	2·030	10th	...
Moss Vale ...	81	...	...	64·1	...	S.	1·7	...	73·0	55·1	87·4	47·4	5·320	9	2·100	12th	...
Goulburn ...	54	2139	30·034	66·5	80·0	N.E.	0·0	5·3	81·3	52·8	98·2	44·8	3·150	8	1·150	12 & 13	3·884
Wagga Wagga ...	161	...	...	73·0	...	E.	1·4	...	81·5	63·5	96·1	54·9	3·160	5	1·730	12th	7·306
Cape St. George ...	0	175	30·007	69·8	85·0	N.E.	1·6	6·8	78·5	61·0	94·3	35·6	4·860	17	2·608	12th	...
Deniliquin ...	287	410	30·000	73·6	61·0	S.W.	2·0	3·4	80·2	55·9	104·3	41·3	5·610	7	2·780	12 & 13	...
Kiandra ...	86	4640	29·847	58·1	65·0	S.E.	0·6	5·6	68·5	37·6	88·8	29·6	4·400	8	1·730	12th	...
Cooma ...	63	3657	...	64·3	...	S.	2·5	6·7	75·3	50·1	92·6	41·8	2·080	5	0·700	13th	3·771
Albury ...	175	573	30·019	71·6	...	S.E.	0·7	3·9	77·3	55·6	97·4	47·3	2·350	4	1·700	12 & 13	...
Eden ...	0	107	29·975	67·5	68·9	N.E.	1·8	3·8	74·7	60·3	83·0	54·1	5·110	11	2·650	12th	...

REMARKS.

Grafton.—Stormy, 26th.
Bourke.—Thunderstorms, 1st, 2nd; and squall 26th.
Port Macquarie.—Sultry 13th and 31st, and thunderstorm 31st.
Cassilis.—Thunderstorms 2nd, 3rd, 21st, and 31st.
Muswellbrook.—Thunderstorm 21st.
Mudgee.—Sultry 25th.
West Maitland.—River rose 16 feet on 13th and 14th, with steady rain; intensely hot 21st, sultry 30th.
Newcastle.—Stormy 11th.
Bathurst.—Heavy westerly gale and stormy 21st.
Kurrajong.—Squally 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th.
Mount Victoria.—Foggy 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th; thunderstorms 13th and 21st.
Sydney.—Thunderstorm 22nd; stormy 8th, 11th and 31st; S. gale 13th, and hot wind 19th.
Liverpool.—Fog 6th, heavy dew 16th, and thunderstorm 21st.
Wentworth.—Thunderstorm 7th, 9th, 11th; very heavy on 7th; stormy 13th, and squally 30th and 31st.
Young.—Heavy thunderstorm 21st.
Moss Vale.—Thunderstorm 21st.
Goulburn.—Thunderstorm 2nd, and very hot 21st.
Cape St. George.—E. and N.E. gales 12th and 13th; S. gale and rain, squall 14th; thunderstorms 22nd and 30th; and large water-spout to the eastward at 8 a.m. on the 8th.
Deniliquin.—Heavy thunderstorms 5th and 6th; heavy rain 11th and 12th, and hot 20th.
Kiandra.—Foggy 25th.
Cooma.—Hot 5th; sultry 6th, and thunderstorm 21st.
Albury.—Heavy rain 11th and 12th; sultry 19th and 26th.
Eden.—S.W. squalls 1st, 6th, and 30th; heavy sea and wind 12th; fog and thunders squall 20th.

NOTE.—RAINFALL.

Stations.	Total fall in inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.
Dubbo	2·890	7	1·060	13th
Dalwood	2·610	5	0·790	12th
Lambton	5·610	7	2·200	13th
Orange...	2·280	8	0·550	13th
Parramatta	4·390	10	2·800	12th
Wilton	3·240	5	2·280	12th
Cordeaux River... ...	6·060	10	3·860	12th
Wollongong	3·160	6	2·000	12th
Terrara	6·590	11	1·560	12th
Queanbeyan	3·470	6	1·310	12th

REMARKS.

Lambton.—Thunder and lightning 5th and 30th; lightning 3rd, 4th, and 6th.
Orange.—Thunderstorms 2nd and 7th.
Parramatta.—S. burster and thunderstorm 21st.
Cordeaux River.—Very hot 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, and thunderstorm 21st.
Terrara.—Hot wind and thunderstorm 21st.
Queanbeyan.—Thunderstorms 2nd, 6th, and 16th; stormy 19th, 29th and 30th, and hot 20th.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

EUREKA GOLD MINING COMPANY, Muttama (Limited).

The Shareholders in the above Company are hereby informed that the Deed of Association is ready for signature, and the Scrip for issue, at the office of the Company, 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.
Shareholders residing in the country, who cannot attend in Sydney for the purpose of signing the Deed, must appoint, by power of attorney, their solicitors or friends to sign for them.
E. N. EMMETT, Manager,
362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.
March 1, 1873.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
(Established 1849),
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary:
Morrice A. Black, Esq., F.I.A.
Agents in London: Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill.

The Society, established in 1849, has successfully passed through the ordeals to which all new Life Offices are exposed, and, having completed the twenty-second year of its existence, has achieved a position rarely excelled in the history of Life Assurance.

Annual Revenue, £250,000.

Invested Fund, One Million Sterling.

Persons assuring with this Office share the whole profits, and a Bonus is declared every fifth year.
Members incur no liability of Partnership.

Over and above the accumulations of the Assurance Fund, the Society has a
GUARANTEE FUND OF FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large bonuses.
The last Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Shareholders are hereby reminded that application for NEW SHARES must be sent in to the office of the Company on or before WEDNESDAY, 5th instant.
J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors:
Chairman—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
Surveyor—F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital, £2,000,000.

Property of nearly every description, in town and country, insured on favourable terms—including wool sheds, and wool therein.
Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Head office, Margaret-street, Sydney.
17th January, 1873.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

REDUCED FIRE RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
Amount Insured, upwards of £91,000,000.
Paid for losses by fire, £2,698,416.
Policies on dwelling-houses, buildings and contents, risks of all descriptions at MODERATE RATES.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney.
OFFICES—181 CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
Head Office, 29, Queen-street, Auckland.

Capital, £500,000, in 25,000 Shares of £20 each, with unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Directors:
Chairman—Albert Beetham, Esq.
Hon. Henry Chamberlain, M.L.A. Stannus Jones, Esq.
William Earl, Esq.
W. Crush Daldy, Esq., J.P. Joseph Howard, Esq.
William Morrin, Esq.
General Manager—A. Boardman, Esq.
Having been appointed Agents to the abovenamed Company, we are prepared to effect Marine Insurance on Hulls, Merchandise, Freight, &c., at lowest current rates. Policies made payable in London if required.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at MORUYA, in this colony, for the conduct of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at MACKAY, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual Banking business.
FRED. N. BURT, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 9th December, 1872.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned are always in receipt of regular supplies of FLOUR, from the mills of
Messrs. JOHN HART and CO.
W. DUFFIELD and CO.
JOHN DUNN and CO.
GILES and SMITH
W. MAGAREY and CO.,
As well as many of the leading country brands, and in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLDS, and SECONDS.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

RICE.—Patna rice, ex James Service, from Calcutta.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

GOLDEN SYRUP, GOLDEN SYRUP.
EXTRA SUPERIOR TREACLE
supplied from house to house,
ONLY
TWOPENCE PER POUND.

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TWOPENCE PER POUND.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and BRAN on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power-of-attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by grocers and oilmen universally.
To be obtained of
Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

VINEGAR.—HILL and EVANS' No. 24 Patent MALT VINEGAR, in quarter-casks, on SALE by MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ARRIVED, ex City of Hobart, very choice assortment of Smoked Fish, Trumpeters, Perch, Kingfish, and Eels, in splendid order, on SALE at CLARKE'S, Market-street.

TO PIG OWNERS and others.—Rice-dust on SALE cheap. Blair, Oxley, and Co., Steam Mills, Sussex-st.

AUSTRALIAN Fruit Preserving Co. have Peaches and other fruits, in 2-lb. tins. Wynyard-lane.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DEW OF THE ALPS, manufactured by BRESLIN, BISCHOFF, and CO., Geneva, Switzerland.
We beg to call public attention to the above named Liquor, which received the first premium at the Paris Exposition in 1867.
Sole Agents,
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee.
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

FIREPROOF SAFES just to hand ex Botanist.—23 cases George Price's treble patent ne plus ultra Fireproof SAFES, large and small sizes; also, Deed Boxes and Cash Boxes, fitted with Prices' ne plus ultra locks. The above are on consignment, and are being sold without importer's profits.
F. L. EDWARDS, Sole Agent for New South Wales.
139, Pitt-street.

FLOWER AND SON'S BULK ALE.—We have just received advices of several large parcels of Messrs. FLOWER and SON'S No. 3, NEW BREW Bulk Ale, having been shipped to us, and are informed that continuous shipments will be made during the coming season, in order that the trade may be kept better supplied with this much esteemed ale than they have hitherto been. The trade can only obtain this brand from the Sole Agents.
Orders received now will be executed in rotation as delivered from the ship.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.

MELVIN'S EDINBORO' ALE, No. 3.—The undersigned Sole Agents beg to inform the trade that they have regular supplies of the new brew of Melvin's Bulk Ale coming forward, and will be prepared to treat liberally with the buyers of this much esteemed brand.
Orders booked now will be executed as speedily as the ale comes to hand.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.
O'Connell-street.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE.
These Greases are extensively used by mining companies for quartz-crushing and other machinery, and for general purposes. To be had in casks and iron kegs.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
O'Connell-street.

LING FISH, in quantities to suit purchasers.
GILFILLAN and CO.

SARDINES, quarters.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BRANDY.—MARETT and CO.'S pale and dark, in bulk, or pale in case. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FOR SALE, Small STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER; also, HYDRAULIC PUMP and PRESS.
Apply 99, Bowman-street, Pyrmont.

DAGGER STOUT.—GUINNESS'S by O'BRIEN, LORIMER MARWOOD, and ROME, SOLE AGENTS.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.—Agents for New South Wales,
GILFILLAN and CO.

LINDAHL'S Patent Safety MATCHES. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

GREAT FLOOD AT THE HAYMARKET.—Damaged Ironmongery and Brushware to be SOLD at ONCE, at greatly reduced prices. T. P. REEVE, 752, George-street, near A. Hordern and Sons.

TIN CANISTERS, for Coffee, Pepper, Spice, &c., to order. Star Paper-box Factory, Wynyard-lane.

FOR SALE, Quicksilver, Swords, White and Black Pepper, Chinese Oil. F. G. Lender and Co., 3, Jamison-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

OUR WHEELER and WILSON best Lock-stitch Machine in Australia, reduced to £7 5s; Singer's Family, £10; Tudor, £10; Wanzer, £5; Swiftsure, £5 10s; Little Stranger, £4 10s; Weir's, £3. Sewing Machines of every description on easy terms of payment. Machines repaired. TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-st.

LA SILENCIEUSE SEWING-MACHINES.—We continue to sell these unrivalled Machines, to suit all, at the much reduced prices:—
Hand Machines, from £2 5s to £5
Treadle Machines, from £4 5s to £20.
PETERSEN, BOESEN, and CO., 16, York-street.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class Billiard-Bagatelle TABLE, 11 feet 5 x 6. Apply Dick's Hotel, Balmain.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—
Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Cocoanut Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleansed and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

COACH TRIMMINGS, on SALE by CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

CURLED HORSEHAIR on SALE by CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, to Commercial Travellers, Tourists, and others, portable CHESTS OF DRAWERS (Camphor wood), brass bound, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, a good Cottage PIANOFORTE, price £15—a bargain; also a HARMONIUM, price £6 10s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to the trade and country buyers 56 cases Single and Double Iron BEDSTEADS and Children's COTS, at prices which will defy competition. All kinds of Bedding equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to the Trade, and parties furnishing, 30 cases, just landed, handsome CHIMNEY GLASSES, elegant carved wood frames, all sizes; also, a large assortment of Toilet Glasses.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, OILCLOTH, new patterns, suitable for rooms or passages, very cheap; also, new and second-hand Carpets, all sizes, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, CHINA MATTING, best quality, all widths, white and coloured, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL New and Second-hand FURNITURE, of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the Trade. Largest stock in the colony to choose from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Table Linen, &c., &c., from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

BAKER'S Patent MANGLE for SALE. Apply to A. W. NORTON, Upholsterer, 54, Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Patent MANGLE. Apply 191, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of William and Yurong streets, doing a capital trade; to be disposed of a bargain. Apply to CHANDLER and CO., Hotel Brokers, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED TO SELL, a MILK BUSINESS; also, eight Cows, all quiet milkers; also, Horse, Cart, and Harness. Apply to Franz Spahn, William-street, Double Bay.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

STEAM SAW MILLS, Nelligen.—Best Timber. S. TOMLINSON, Manager, or W. WEST, Phœnix Wf.

FOR SALE, OREGON SPARS, up to 96 feet in length, all sizes.
F. S. ROUNTREE and CO.,
Floating Dock,
Darling Harbour.

GALVANIZED, Flat, and Corrugated IRON, 26 gauge, ex Botanist. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

CEDAR Seasoned, Assorted Turnery; reduced prices. STEWART, Cedar Yards, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

MARBLE LIME, ex Fire King, from Manning River, at Marble Lime Co.'s Depot, King-street Wharf.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices.
W. CARY, Railway-bridge.

CEMENT, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Wire Nails, Galvanized Tubing, and Fittings.
W. CARY, Railway-bridge.

WET WALLS cured by Westley's Desideratum. Testimonials at Smith's, 162, King-st.; Goldring's, 636, Brickfield-hill.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

SUTTON FOREST.—640 Acres, securely fenced and subdivided into 7 PADDOCKS, abundantly watered, comfortable house, dairy; milking, stock, and calf yards; 8 acres orchard in full bearing, &c., &c. For full particulars apply to
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

BURWOOD.—LAND FOR SALE, REDMIRE ESTATE.—Ten-acre Villa Sites, on easy terms. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a HOMESTEAD—30 acres, splendid orchard, 700 fruit trees, near the Railroad. Price, £700. A. TORNING, House and Estate Agent, 52, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, owing to owner leaving for England, 3 first-class-built balconied HOUSES, of 5 rooms each, and comfortable 6-roomed Family Residence with out-houses, patent closets, &c.,—all thoroughly well built and finished; Price, £1750. Title at H. E. SHORTER'S, Conveyancer, Elizabeth-street.

FLOOD'S BLACKWALL WOOL STORES.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

These five superior stone-built Stores, with slated roofs, each store having four floors and a frontage of 150 feet to the Circular Quay, and 150 feet to Macquarie-street, together with,
6 powerful presses
2 12 and 16 horse power horizontal engines.
4 sets hydraulic pumps
2 steam punts
2 wool punts,
and all other necessary machinery of the most superior kind, for pressing and stowing wool. For further particulars apply to B. Solomans, on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDWARD FLOOD.
February 6th, 1873.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, Express Waggons, Phaetons, &c. T. MOORE'S, S. H. Rd., op. Court-house.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

SEVERAL useful saddle and harness HORSES. All descriptions of single and double buggy Harness. All descriptions of Vehicles let out on hire on reasonable terms. M'Carty and Co., 235, Castlereagh-street.

GOOD Upstanding GIG, £10; light Park Phaeton, £35; 4-seated Buggy, lamps, and brake, £40; light Buggy, horse, and harness, £30. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-street, opposite Moore's, and 236, Castlereagh-street.

BAY stylish Buggy Horse, £15; Chesnut good buggy Horse, £12. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

PAIR first-class Buggy Horses, good goers, £25; Grey quiet Buggy Horse, £8. KNIGHT.

COVERED Waggonette, with brake, £30; Express Waggon, £30; double-seat Buggy, har., £32. Knight.

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; new double-seat Buggy, £36; light Hooded Phaeton, £35. KNIGHT.

NEW SIDE-SADDLES, £4 10s; new buggy Harness, £4; Saddles, £2. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, a Drapery Box CART and Harness. Apply 66, King-street.

FOR SALE, Carriage, pair Horses, and Harness. CHARLES ARMIT, Cricketers' Arms, Balmain.

FOR SALE, several HORSES, at LEMAIRE'S City Livery and Bait Stables, 498, George-street.

WANTED, to buy a good-second-hand SPRING-CART. W. Dolman, 229, Pitt-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

LEICESTER EWES.
The undersigned has for SALE a few very choice improved Leicester Two-tooth EWES. These sheep are hourly expected from New Zealand, and have been carefully selected expressly for the Sydney market. They are well worth the attention of Stud Masters.
H. W. BLOMFIELD,
431, George-street.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
26 PURE-BRED LEICESTER SHEEP,
from the famous flocks of Thomas Gibson, Esq., Esk Vale, near Launceston.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell, privately,
1 Pure-bred Ram
25 Pure-bred Ewes,
all of which are descended from imported stock.

Further information may be obtained of
G. F. WANT,
Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street,
Sydney.

MAGNIFICENT CATTLE STATION.
BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
6000 Head of Cattle (more or less), including 2000 Store Bullocks, from 2 to 6 years old.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell, privately, the above valuable property.

Further information may be obtained at
The Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street,
Sydney.

FOR SALE, 1000 STORE CATTLE, half cows, on Merri Merri.
Apply to JOHN A. TURNER,
171, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome chesnut gelding, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness.

Young Horses.

At Camperdown, on TUESDAY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Joseph Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock,
30 head of broken and unbroken colts and fillies, suitable for carriage, buggy, or 'bus purposes.

Important Sale of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Milking Cow, &c.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from H. J. Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, Rose Hall, Woolloomooloo, on TUESDAY next, at quarter before 2 o'clock,
A handsome pair of bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years, by Figaro and Magus, thoroughly broken to single and double harness and saddle
A handsome pair of white ponies
Ditto ditto well matched and very quiet
A chesnut gelding, 5 years, by Glaucus. A fine hack, and broken to harness
A brown mare, 4 years old, by Stafford, ditto ditto
One set of English carriage harness, brass mounted
One set of brown double buggy harness, silver mounted
One set single, brass mounted
Two sets ditto black, silver mounted
One lady's saddle and bridle
Two hogskin saddles (Gayden), and double-reined bridles
Three stock ditto ditto
One boy's saddle, lady's bridle, spare collars, nets, and sundries
A light, roomy, open carriage, with pole, shafts, lamps, and brake, in capital condition
One double-seated buggy (built by Rowley), with pole, shafts, lamps, and brake, &c.
Chaff-cutter, corn-bins, saddle-horses
Blocks and tackle, wheelbarrow, &c.
Two dog-kennels, about 70 feet of hose
Slate tank, a large quantity of drain-pipes, &c.
Two English pheasants, one New Zealand ditto
Six canaries, four doves, two bugeryjahs
Also, a capital milking cow.
The above are for positive sale, in consequence of Mr. Bell's departure for Europe.

Thoroughbred Horse Vauban.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from O. S. Throsby, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
VAUBAN, bay horse, 5 years old, by Tarragon, dam Juanita.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd of March, at the Homebush yards, at 11 o'clock—
171 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior, and fully 900 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd of March, at the Homebush yards, at 11 o'clock—
220 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Glass and Corrigan to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd of March, at the Homebush yards, at 11 o'clock—
1543 prime fat wethers, in lots; 7 months wool on.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 3rd March, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers, in lots, represented very prime and fully 62 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. W. Sutton, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,
1001 prime fat wethers.

HEREFORD BULL.
MERINO RAMS AND EWES, LEICESTER SHEEP.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Quarantine Station, Moore Park, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 3 o'clock,
A pure bred Hereford bull.
Also,
50 merino rams
2 ditto ewes
50 Leicester sheep.
The above will arrive per City of Hobart, and may be inspected at the Quarantine Station.

FAT WETHERS. FAT WETHERS.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Robert Robertson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,
1260 prime fat wethers per train.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. J. Forrester, Esq., to sell, at his Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,
102 head of really prime cattle.

W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard Ridge, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 3rd instant,
Twenty head paddock-fed cattle
One pure-bred Durham heifer (barren).

LABOUR BAZAAR AUCTION MART,
Pitt-street.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising—Horsehair Couches, Sofas, and Chairs; Telescope, Loo, and other Tables; Carpets, Chiffoniers, Pier Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Stoves, Chaffcutters, Galvanized Iron Tanks, Sewing Machines, Double-barrelled Gun, case and fittings, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

DUNN and LAWSON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Household furniture, tools, clothing, and sundries.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges POSTPONED till TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock.

DUNN and LAWSON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, March 4th, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pledged with Mr. Thos. Hamilton, Equitable Loan Office, 210, Liverpool-street, and previously advertised in HERALD and EVENING NEWS.—Terms, cash.—No reserve.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Sewing-machines, chests of drawers, tables, chairs, couches, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, toilet sets, glasses, china, patent mangle, chiffoniere, safes, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Trustees in the Estate of the late Jabez W. Fry, Hill End.

TUESDAY, March 4.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the TRUSTEES in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of a storekeeper, comprising drapery, woollens, slops, hats, dress materials, haberdashery, &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

MONDAY, 3rd MARCH.

In the Assigned Estate of J. and G. M'MURTRIE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 292, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Grinderymen, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the Trustees in the assigned estate of J. and G. M'Murtrie, of Pitt-street, boot and shoe manufacturers, to sell by public auction, ON THE PREMISES, as above, THIS DAY, the 3rd March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The stock-in-trade, machinery, tools, and implements of trade, &c., comprising—
Rolling and cutting machines, iron lasts, and knives
Howes' C sewing-machines, pricking machine
Toecap machine, French calf, elastic webbing
Boot uppers, closed and unfinished, gas-fittings
Benches and stands, shop fixtures, office furniture
Grindery of every description, and a vast amount of miscellaneous property too extensive for an advertisement.
Also,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PROMPT,
300 shares Star G. M. Company, paid up
One-tenth share Pioneer G. M. Company, Tuena.
And
Spring-cart (nearly new), horse, and harness.
Terms at sale.
No reserve.

MONDAY, 3rd instant.

To Boot Manufacturers, Grinderymen, Dealers and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed to sell, on Monday, THIS DAY (at conclusion of sale, in estate of J. and G. M'Murtrie), on their premises,
Iron rivets
Sparables
Crowley's tips
Tip nails.
Damaged by late rains.
Terms, cash.

ELASTIC WEB.
LEATHER.

TO-MORROW, 4th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,
1 case terry elastic
1 ditto French dressed skins.
Waxed calf, &c.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
BOOTS and SHOES.

Now landing ex Black Adder, Duke of Abercorn, &c.

TO-MORROW, 4th instant, at 11 a.m.

To the Foot and Shoe Trade.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, without any reserve, on TUESDAY, 4th instant, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
190 packages of seasonable goods in great variety, manufactured by—
A. and J. HART
H. JACKSON and SONS
SNOW and BENNETT
S. BARNETT
S. WOOLF.
Also an invoice of
Ladies', gents.', and children's goloshes.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important Auction Sale of
NEW DRAPERY
CLOTHING, &c.

Now landing ex Black Adder and Duke of Abercorn.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 6th and 7th instant, at 11 a.m.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 each day,
48 packages of seasonable goods, now being received.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

MONDAY, 3rd March, at 11 a.m.

On the Premises known as "INVERINATE," Duke-street, BALMAIN.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

CHOICE Glass and China
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
VALUABLE Pictures
Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs
HANDSOME Drawing-room Furniture
ELEGANT Green Honeycomb Silk SUITE
Ditto Marble Slab CHIFFONIERE, &c.
SPLENDID BEDROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Iron Four Post Bedsteads and Bedding, Marble Slab Washstands and Dressing Tables, &c.
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and Sundries.

To Parties Furnishing and Furniture Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Premises known as "INVERINATE," Duke-street, Balmain, THIS DAY, 3rd March, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE.
From various well-known Mines and Private Consignments.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Terms, cash.

On an early day.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
of
20 CASES FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED FURNITURE.

Just landed in splendid order, ex Duke of Abercorn, consisting of
MASSIVE MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITES, newest designs
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, covered in brocatelle, silk rep, cotelaine, and other RICH MATERIALS
Whatnots, Devonports, Canterburies, and occasional Tables
BRILLIANT-TONED TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by first-class makers, in walnut and rosewood
Music Stools, Commodes, and Folding Chairs
TOILET GLASSES, moulded and plain, 24 x 18, 20 x 16, 18 x 14, 16 x 12, 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 10 x 8, 9 x 7
Ditto ditto, twist pillars and marble slabs
Ditto ditto, panel backs, handsomely carved
MASSIVE Walnut Loo and Card Tables to match, MARLBORO' and CARDIGAN shapes
Oak Hall Seats
Birch Folding Chairs, with or without arms
Framework
Feather Pillows
Empty Tin-lined Cases, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Wolf Saber, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
Ex Duke of Abercorn,
20 cases magnificently upholstered English furniture.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To close various shipments.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. J. Isaacs and Co. to sell by auction, on an early date, at their Stores, Dixon-street South, to close various shipments,
Several large consignments of china, glass, earthenware, kerosene chimneys, &c., &c.
Further particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1873,
at
the Stores of Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers,
New Pitt-street.
Invoice of superior English Furniture, now landing.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the above Stores, on TUESDAY next, March 4, 1873, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of superior English furniture, comprising
Walnut and mahogany washstands, dressing tables
Oval walnut dressing tables
Chiffonieres, suites of furniture
Devonports, whatnots, canterburys, &c.
Walnut framework, &c.
Terms at sale.

SCHOONER ATALANTA.

Built by D. Sheehy, Woolloomooloo, in 1866, under special order,
Drawing six feet with a full cargo.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner Atalanta, of 85 tons burthen, most faithfully built and well found.

This excellent vessel—one of the few so admirably adapted for our bar harbours—was newly coppered and refastened three months since, and is now employed in the Bateman's Bay timber trade.

Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Best Colonial Soap.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock,
160 boxes best Colonial soap.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Linseed Oil, in drums.
Ex Botanist.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock,
260 drums Storer's boiled and raw linseed oil, each 5 gallons.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron,
Celebrated Orb Brand.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases "orb" galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet lengths.
Terms liberal.

French Boots.

A small but choice Invoice of Ladies' fine Goods, just landed.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
32 packages finest Paris goods.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Elastic Web.
The only parcel in the market.

A small shipment, just landed.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
5 packages elastic (assorted).
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

AUCTION SALES.

Finest Sea Island Cotton.

A first-class Shipment, just arrived ex Sarah Pile.

Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY March 3, at 11 o'clock,
100 bales Sea Island cotton
3 ditto ditto
17 ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Samples at Rooms.

Horseshoes, Wire Rigging, Rope, Axle, &c.

To Marine Store Dealers, Chinese, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,
40 packages of above.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE BARQUE MELROSE, just arrived, comprising 5902 BAGS FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS YELLOW CRYSTALS BRIGHT COUNTERS, selected expressly by the agents for the importers, to meet the requirements of this market.

TUESDAY, March 4th, at the City Mart.

Under instructions from Messrs. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

☞ This cargo being now placed upon the market for POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE by auction, the importers will not entertain any private offers for lines. Buyers are invited to inspect the samples at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, March 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the barque Melrose, comprising 5902 bags finest quality grocery sugars.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms, liberal.

Chocolate, Cocoa, Pearl Barley
Gelatine, Sauces, Saltpetre
Fancy Soaps, Soap Powders
Tapioca, Liquorice, Candy
Pickles, Red Cabbage, Lea and Perrin's Worcester Sauces
Hora's Hair Oils, Castor Oil
Sago, Split Peas, Black Pepper
White Pepper, Preserved Potatoes
Maccaroni and Vermicelli
Bottled Fruits and Currants
Day and Martin's Blacking and Paste Blacking, Champion's Vinegar, Concentrated Vinegar
Canning's Candles, Ink
Confectionery, Fancy Chocolate, and French Fruits.

Just landed, ex Queen of the Age, Moravian, Bessie Morris, Windsor Castle, Conflict, Botanist, and other late Arrivals.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases, each 3 dozen, pints Harvey's pickles
15 ditto, each 6 ditto, half-pints salad oil
2 ditto, each, Reading, Worcester, Harvey's, American horseradish, anchovy essence, mushroom, &c., &c., each 4 dozen
50 barrels saltpetre
8 cases brown Windsor soap, glycerine and almond, rose, honey, Talbot's, kalydor, mallow, London, Florence, and other soaps
25 kegs pearl barley
5 cases Nelson, Dale, and Co.'s gelatine lozenges, 7-lb. tins
3 cases chocolate confectionery, bonbons, dragees fruit delice, fruit crèmes, croquettes, Mexican chocolate sticks, &c., &c.
20 cases, each 32 boxes, soap powders
13 quarter-casks Champion and Co.'s brown vinegar
50 cases Concentrated Vinegar Company's brown vinegar, each 1 dozen quarts
50 cases ditto ditto white ditto, ditto
10 half-hogsheads brown vinegar
5 ditto white ditto
40 tons and half-cwt. preserved potatoes
1 case maccaroni and vermicelli, in 7-lb. tins
20 ditto Norton's bottled fruits, assorted
5 ditto ditto black currants
3 ditto Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla cocoa
3 ditto ditto soluble chocolate
1 ditto ditto homœpathic cocoa
5 ditto Epps' ditto
20 bags whole black pepper
20 ditto whole white pepper
5 cases sago, 14 lb. tins
20 ditto Batty's rich cabbage, 3 doz.
5 ditto tapioca, 14 lb. tins
5 ditto sugarcandy, each 6 boxes
20 cases, each 6 dozen, Hora's hair oil
15 ditto ditto 6 ditto castor oil
5 ditto ditto, 4 ditto, pints ditto
10 barrels carraways
10 cases mixed spice, in cartoons
10 ditto caruso juice (liquorice)
30 kegs, each 1 cwt., pearl barley
20 ditto ditto split peas
20 cases, each 6 dozen, Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce
5 ditto, each 4 dozen ditto, pints
10 casks, each 15 dozen, Day and Martin's C blacking
7 ditto ditto 9 dozen, B ditto
3 ditto, ditto 6 dozen, A ditto
10 cases paste ditto ditto.
Terms liberal.

Clipper Brigantine SARAH PILE, One of the favourite and most successful traders out of this Port.

By order of E. Vickery, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine first-class fast sailing brigantine SARAH PILE, of 200 tons burthen.
This vessel is in excellent order, well found, and well cared for by her present owner, and can be sent to sea in a few hours' notice. She is now lying at the Market Wharf, where she can be inspected by intending purchasers.
Inventory, with full particulars, at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Best Curled Horsehair.

Just Landed ex Conflict.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock,
8 packages best black curled hair (rope).
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Galvanized Iron Tubing, Ex Queen of the Age, for London.

By Order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock—
3,200 feet ¾ inch galvanized tube
2,000 do. 1 do. do.
500 do. 1¼ do. do.
250 do. 1½ do. do.
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms liberal.

French Wire Nails (rose heads)

Just Landed ex Bessie Morris.

By Order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock,
250 kegs best rose head French wire nails.
An excellent assortment.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Best Navy Oakum.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6th, at 11 o'clock,
40 bundles best Navy picked oakum, each 1 cwt.

Tin Ore
Ingot Tin.

Various Shipments, now being assayed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on an early day,
Several parcels tin ore, including lots from
Cope's Creek
Wylie Creek
Vegetable Creek,
And other well-known selections.
Also,
Ingot tin.
Terms, cash.

Hall's finest L. G. Blasting Powder.

Now landed ex Bessie Morris.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock,
300 half-barrels Hall's L. G. blasting powder.
The finest in the market.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Cut Tumblers.

Just Landed ex Queen of the Age.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 6th, at 11 o'clock,
10 crates cut tumblers, excellent patterns.
Particulars at sale.

175,000 SHEEP.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

MAGNIFICENT SHEEP PROPERTY, LIVERPOOL PLAINS and BLIGH DISTRICTS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 1st May,
The following REALLY FIRST-CLASS fattening stations, known as
GARRAWILLA
NOMBY
GAROGILLA
YAMANABAH, and
DONDRY,
in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS District;
ULAMAMBIE
URABRIBLI
BELAR, and
GIRIANANAH,
in the District of BLIGH.
Together with
175,000 (more or less) SAXON MERINO SHEEP.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH.

VALUABLE SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH.
MARRICKVILLE. Choice Block of Land, containing about 12¼ acres, opposite Graham's paddock, partly fenced, with a never-failing supply of water.
DARLINGHURST, Brougham-street, No. 320. That compact and faithfully-built Dwelling-house, containing hall and 5 rooms.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

QUIRAING,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
with over 6 ACRES of land, the former residence and property of the late J. D. M'Lean, Esq., and without doubt the MOST COMPLETE and BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FAMILY MANSION in the colony.

TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, solicitors, the Exchange.

TERMS at SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 19th March,
That complete and magnificent family mansion,
QUIRAING,
together with over 6 acres of land, on which a very large sum of money has been expended in making it all that the most fastidious could desire.
THE HOUSE is built of the best description of stone clean chiselled, with slated roof, and is surrounded by a fine wide verandah, with conservatory at one side, also balcony, and containing the following accommodation:—
BASEMENT.—Cellars.
GROUND FLOOR.—Noble hall, 11 feet wide, laid with encaustic tiles of very beautiful designs.
A magnificent reception-room, 30 x 20 feet
Dining-room, 28 x 18 feet
Breakfast-room, 20 x 18 feet
Library, 17 x 16 feet
Billiard-room, 27 x 18 feet.
These apartments have been finished without regard to cost in the most chaste and elegant manner; most of the walls are stencilled, the woodwork is painted in maple and oak, the mantelpieces are of the most costly character, and the cornicing of the rooms is richly elaborated.
THE UPPER FLOOR approached by a handsome cedar staircase 12 feet wide, leading to a large corridor 11 feet wide—gives access to
Large bedroom, 30 x 20 feet
And 7 other ditto, from 29 x 18 to 31 x 10
Also linen closet, bath-room with every convenience.
Attached to and forming part of the house are the kitchen (22 x 18 feet), scullery, sheds, and offices, with separate staircase leading to the servants' bedrooms, 3 in number.
WATER laid on to all parts of the house.
At some little distance from the house are—
THE STABLES.—Built most substantially of stone, with shingled roof, and containing 4 stalls and loose box, 2 coach-houses, harness room, with hay-loft and 3 men's apartments above.
THE WATER SUPPLY is perfect and unlimited.
THE GROUNDS contain an area of over SIX ACRES, and have been laid out with the greatest taste; they contain the best and rarest of trees and plants, and are certainly not excelled in the locality. The approach to the house is in WELLINGTON-STREET, where handsome and massive iron entrance gates have been fixed—the cost alone of which, with the stone piers, was over £500.
THE SITE is the ne plus ultra of perfection, admittedly in a locality where the most charming views are to be obtained; no property surpasses in that respect that scenery which Quiraing commands.

☞ QUIRAING is in the market for absolute sale. It is the finest property in Woollahra, and possesses every convenience and comfort which wealth, aided by the most careful consideration and knowledge of the necessary requirements, could procure.

CARDS to view may be obtained on application at MORT'S ROOMS, as also the fullest information required.

MARRICKVILLE.

Choice Block of Land, containing about 12¼ acres, opposite GRAHAM'S Paddock, partly fenced, with a never failing creek of water.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH.
The above described choice block of land.
*** This property is really worth attention, it is well situated, the land is excellent, and it is in the market for positive sale.

PLANS on view at Mort's Room.

TO-MORROW, 4TH MARCH.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of VALUABLE STATION PROPERTIES, QUEENSLAND, at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—Those well-known and highly-improved Sheep Properties, NARDOO and SPRING CREEK STATIONS, with 15,790 SHEEP, more or less, and 3700 Lambs, to be given in.
To close partnership accounts.

MARANOA DISTRICT.
Lot 1.—WALLUMBILLA, with 14,800 SHEEP, more or less, and a small herd of CATTLE.
Lot 2.—KILMOREY, with 14,918 SHEEP, more or less, and a small herd of CATTLE.
Terms liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

INVERALOCHY ESTATE, MULWARREE PONDS, GOULBURN, now in the occupation of S. Cutmore, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. HENRY MOORE, Attorney of WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 4th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known valuable GRAZING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, INVERALOCHY,
comprising by grants
9717 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND,
on the MULWARREE PONDS, about 12 miles from the town of Goulburn, together with all the EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

For Positive Sale.
To Close Partnership Accounts.

Those well-known and highly Improved Sheep Properties,
NARDOO AND SPRING CREEK STATIONS, with 15,790 Sheep, more or less; and 3700 Lambs to be given in.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th March instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice pastoral property.
The NARDOO and SPRING CREEK Stations are made up of five very large blocks of splendid grazing country, including the noted Vandyke Run. The country is principally well-grassed plains, with lightly timbered ridges and open box forest. Vandyke is watered by the Vandyke and Spring Creeks, which take their source from springs never known to fail. The Nardoo country has a permanent supply from Wharton and back creeks, and at the head station there is a dam capable of storing a twelvemonth's supply.
The improvements on Vandyke are very extensive. They comprise cottage, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, overseer's hut; woolshed, with lever press, stockyard, and sheep-drafting yards; one horse-paddock of about 700 acres, one stud paddock of about 400 acres; and the rest of the run, about 35,000 acres, is fenced in, chiefly with wire, and subdivided into three paddocks capable of carrying 2000 sheep, with mustering yards in each paddock.
On Nardoo there are also extensive improvements and fencing—at the homestead the cottage contains 4 rooms with kitchen, overseer's cottage, men's huts, and other buildings—horse yards, sheep drafting yards, &c.—a four hundred acre paddock is enclosed by two-railed sheep-proof fencing, and a ram-paddock of about 600 acres is principally enclosed with wire. Both are well watered. There is also a great deal of fencing on other parts of the run.

The Sheep to be sold with the above are as follows:—

Ewes....	10,400	—Two years to aged—one flock about 2200 maidens—are to lamb in March.
Wethers,	2,950	—Two and three years old
Hoggetts,	2,250	
Rams,	190	
	15,790 sheep, more or less.	

There are also about 3700 lambs, which will be about five months at the time of purchaser taking delivery, and which will be given in free of charge.
About 50 head of cattle, a quiet milking herd, will have to be taken by the purchaser at £3 per head, and stores and working plant by valuation in the usual way.
These runs are about 30 miles from Springsure, and adjoin Mantuan Downs, belonging to J. D. Macansh, Esq.; Wealwandangie, the property of the Hon. Thomas Holt, and other first-class stations.

☞ Attention is particularly called to the state of the above highly improved properties, which is imperative to close accounts, and the advantage in favour of a buyer, under which they are offered. The Runs are not half stocked, as with their present improvements they are capable of carrying 40,000 sheep all the year round, while the season's increase, about 3700 lambs, nearly all grown sheep at time of taking delivery, will be given to the purchaser free of charge. The sheep are of a very superior quality, and yield heavy fleeces of fine wool, and no expense has been spared in the purchase of well-selected Darling Downs rams to keep the increase up to the present high standard of the breeding flocks.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

KURRAJONG.

DUFFY'S 50-ACRE GRANT, on KURRAJONG HEIGHTS, near RICHMOND, close to the Orchard, ORANGERY, and COUNTRY RESIDENCE of RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of 50 ACRES of RICH BRUSH LAND, at KURRAJONG, bounded on the south by THOMAS BRAIN'S farm, on the north by LEARY'S FARM, and on the east by MINTON'S FARM, a few yards south from the MOUNT TOMAH ROAD.
☞ This land is on the eastern slope of Kurrajong Heights, and commands an extensive view, embracing Richmond, Windsor, Penrith, and the surrounding country.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th March.

UNRESERVED SALE.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

CLARENCE-STREET.
STONE HOUSE, opposite Welcome Home Inn, between King and Market streets.

BURTON and PALMER STREETS.
TWO COTTAGES at the corner.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1. CLARENCE-STREET.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 18 FEET 8 INCHES to CLARENCE-STREET, and 70 feet to a side lane, on the south, on which are those SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT PREMISES No. 162, CLARENCE-STREET, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.
Lot 2. BURTON and PALMER STREETS.—All that CORNER BLOCK OF LAND having the following frontages:—
69¼ FEET TO PALMER-STREET,
54 FEET TO BURTON-STREET,
on which are erected TWO STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, Nos. 39 and 41, BURTON-STREET, containing respectively 6 rooms and kitchen, and 5 rooms and kitchen, yard at the rear.
Both these properties occupy important positions in the city, and will be absolutely sold on the above date to the highest bidders.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

CHOICE SITE on the BURWOOD ROAD, a few yards south of the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining the Cottage known as Mr. OGILVIE'S, and immediately in front of Mr. GALE'S Land.
It contains an area of 3 roods and 17 perches, and has 110 FEET frontage with a depth of 340 FEET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described building site, near the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Terms at sale.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 14th March instant, at 11 o'clock,
AN UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal half part of and in two brick-built shops and premises in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Nos. 309 and 311, two doors north of Bathurst-street, subject to a life interest thereon of a lady now 65 years of age. Rental, £104 per annum.
ALSO, the life interest of a gentleman, 47 years of age, in a farm at Clarendon, near Windsor, containing 85 acres of land, now occupied by Mr. Barley, at the yearly rent of £30.
☞ These properties are now to be sold without reserve, in order to close accounts, and are well worthy the consideration of those seeking investment.
Full particulars may be had from the Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

SUPERIOR CITY INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM-STREET.
DOUBLE SHOP, DWELLING, and other premises, No. 141, William-street, south side, between Bourke and Forbes streets, known as BRENNAN'S GROCERY and PROVENDER STORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 23 feet 10 inches to William-street, with a depth of about 96 feet extending to a wide lane at the rear; on it are those extensive business premises built of brick and stone with slate roof, and balcony in front, No. 141, WILLIAM-STREET, containing shop and hay store, 6 rooms, detached kitchen, with verandah. The outbuildings consist of large store, stable, shed, &c., opening on to the lane at the back.
☞ The attention of capitalists and others is directed specially to this opportunity for securing a SUBSTANTIAL WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD in one of the LEADING THOROUGHFARES IN THE CITY, from which at all times an ample and certain return may be relied on. The proprietor's instructions are to sell
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF MARANOA, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

The following first-class Sheep Station, viz.,
LOT 1.—WALLUMBILLA,
with 14,800 SHEEP, more or less, and a small Herd of Cattle.

LOT 2.—KILMOREY,
with 14,918 Sheep, more or less, and a small herd of cattle.

Stores, Working Plant, and other belongings of the above Properties to be taken by Valuation, in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
TUESDAY, 4th MARCH instant,
at 11 o'clock,
The abovementioned first-class pastoral properties, of which the following are some of the particulars, viz.:—
LOT 1. WALLUMBILLA.—This station is situated between CONDAMINE and ROMA, about thirty miles from the latter township. It consists of six contiguous blocks, forming an area of about 217 square miles of sound healthy sheep country, principally myall and box, well grassed and fattening. It is also nearly all supplied with several varieties of saltbush, and, with the exception of a very limited area, is FREE FROM GRASS SEEDS. The water supply from the Wallumbilla and Pickanjinnie Creeks and tributaries, is permanent and abundant, even in the driest season. The run is quite equal to 20,000 sheep.

The IMPROVEMENTS at head station comprise comfortable cottage of six rooms, with detached kitchen of four rooms, store-office, harness room, stable, &c.; newly-erected woolshed, with lever-press, and drying room on battens for 800 sheep, &c. The wash-pool is distant about half a-mile from woolshed, and has all the necessary appliances for spout-washing 1000 sheep per day. The paddock accommodation is very extensive, there being about 2390 acres enclosed about the homestead, as well as three other large sheep paddocks, embracing an area of 72 square miles.
With WALLUMBILLA will be sold the following sheep, viz.:—

EWES......	1 and 2 years old	.. ..	1316
	3 years old	.. .. ..	1912
	4 years old	.. .. ..	845
	5 years old	.. .. ..	1223
	6 years and upwards	.. ..	1399
	Total ewes (more or less)	..	6695
WETHERS (more or less)		.. ..	6785
WEANERS, mixed sexes (more or less)		..	1311
RAMS (more or less)		.. .. ..	80
	Total sheep	.. .. ..	14,871

of very superior breed, the original stock being principally from the noted Glengallon flock, Darling Downs.

LOT 2. KILMOREY STATION, which adjoins the Mount Hutton property, is about 70 miles nearly north from Roma, and comprises the Mercurah, Byan Byan, Alcurah, and Orallo No. 2 runs, giving an area of about 158 square miles of healthy, ridgy country, principally of basalt formation, splendidly clothed with blue and other choice grasses. The Amby and tributaries of the Bungewongorai Creek, with a number of never-failing springs, supply water in abundance to all parts of the run. There is also a strongly erected dam.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a substantial cottage of five rooms, detached kitchen, and offices, store, and woolshed. Two post and rail horse paddocks, and five large sheep paddocks, principally enclosed with post and wire, all newly erected at considerable expense, enclosing an area of 45 square miles.
WITH KILMOREY will be sold the following sheep viz.:—

EWES......	1 and 2 years old	.. ..	1626
	3 to 5 years old	.. ..	5028
	5 years and upwards	.. ..	2530
	Total ewes (more or less)	..	9184
WETHERS (more or less)		.. ..	3497
WEANERS (more or less), mixed sexes		..	2150
RAMS (more or less)		.. ..	87
	Total sheep	.. .. ..	14,918

of similar quality to the Wallumbilla flocks.

The Wallumbilla Station has a bi-weekly Coach Mail to the door, and Kilmorey a weekly mail to within 12 miles of head station, no expense has been spared to render these properties complete for economical working.

As the above stations are for absolute sale to close accounts, the attention of capitalists is specially directed to them, and an inspection invited.

Terms liberal.

PYRMONT.

LARGE BLOCK of LEASEHOLD LAND, near the Northern end of HARRIS-STREET, having frontages to BOWMAN and CHOWNE STREETS, and extending to the WATERS of ELIZABETH BAY, between the Properties of GEORGE CHISHOLM, Esq., and Mr. WM. GRANT. On the portion of the CHOWNE-STREET frontage are the following premises:—
A STONE COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, let at £24 14s per annum.
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, let at £24 14s per annum.
Portion of the Bowman-street Frontage (20 feet), is sublet, and realises £7 per annum.
TOTAL RENTAL, £56 8s PER ANNUM.
The whole of the residue of the land, including the water frontage, is unoccupied, and available for building purposes.

TITLE—LEASEHOLD, 79¼ years to run.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described waterside property at Pyrmont.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

MILTON HOUSE, ASHFIELD.

A COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, together with about 4 ACRES of IMPROVED GROUNDS, including full-bearing Vineyard, Orchard, and Ornamental Shrubberies, a short distance from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
MILTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, ASHFIELD.
The HOUSE is faithfully built of brick on stone foundations, and contains the following accommodation:—
Wide verandahs and balconies on three sides, hall, ten rooms, kitchen, bath-room, pantry, store, &c. The out-offices consist of stables, coach-house with loft, man's-room, &c.
The water, abundant in all seasons, is from a large underground tank, which supplies the whole premises.
THE GROUNDS, about 3 ACRES 3 ROODS in extent, are formed into vineyard of 2 acres, in full bearing, and orchard (which annually are a source of profit), shrubberies, flower and vegetable gardens, ornamental shrubberies, &c., through which is a fine carriage-drive to the house.
☞ MILTON HOUSE is well known as one of the most commodious family residences at Ashfield. The apartments are large, lofty, and well arranged. The ornamental grounds, vineyard, and orchard are specially worthy of notice. They have been planted with choice plants, cultivated and tended with great care, and now in full maturity, are a considerable feature in the finished beauty of this delightful suburban homestead.
The sale will be absolute
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Terms liberal. Cards to view on application.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

LINTHORPE ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from C. Rolleston, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known valuable estate
LINTHORPE,
together with about TEN ACRES OF GROUNDS fronting Erskineville Road and Wilson-street, in the centre of Newtown Road Station.
LINTHORPE (formerly the estate and residence of the late R. M. ROBEY, Esq.) will be sold in one lot, or subdivided for the convenience of purchasers as follows:—
1. LINTHORPE HOUSE and 3 ACRES OF LAND, including all the improved grounds, garden, orchard, &c., extending from an entrance from Wilson-street to the railway.
2. BUILDING SITES, having each 30 feet and upwards, frontage to Wilson, Robey, and Linthorpe streets; also to the Erskineville Road, being a subdivision of the residue of the estate.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision are in preparation.

TITLE, Torrens Act. TERMS, one quarter cash, residue extending over 2 years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Particulars of HALL'S Stations in New South Wales and Queensland, For SALE by G. M. PITT, at Greville's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March next.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executor in the estates of the late Messrs. George and William Hall, with the concurrence of all interested, to sell by auction, at Greville's Rooms, WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1873,
Those well known properties in New South Wales and Queensland—
Lot 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERRUE, Gwydir district.
Lot 2.—BINGERA, Gwydir district.
Lot 3.—CUERINDI and MONDOWAY, Liverpool Plains district.
Lot 4.—STONEY BATTER, New England district.
Lot 5.—WALLAMUMBI, New England district.
Lot 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL, New England district.
Lot 7.—NOORONDOO, Maranoa district, Queensland.
Lot 8.—WERIBONE, Maranoa district, Queensland.

LOT 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERRUE,
together with about
4000 head of mixed cattle,
more or less, to be mustered and delivered.
This well-known station is situated in the Gwydir district, and is one of the best and most compact properties in New South Wales.
It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs. Richards, Baldwin, and King, and is permanently watered by the Big River in the driest of seasons.
The country consists of open myall plains, with here and there small belts of timber. The herbage is most luxuriant, and the carrying capabilities equal to fully 6000 head of cattle.
Weebollobollo is situated within 4 miles of the post town of Moree. At the head station there are substantial yards and cottage, the latter having only been lately built, and is a most comfortable dwelling-house.
The cattle are a quiet well bred herd, the original stock having been sent from their old-established Durham herd at Dartbrook.
The majority of the cattle are well aged, and as a proof of the estimation in which they are held in the metropolitan market the last draft made £7 8s in a falling market, and with a large proportion of cows.
As a safe investment no finer property can be found in the colonies. The well-known character of the herd—the permanence of the water, and abundance of grass at all times and all seasons, guarantee the purchaser a large interest for his outlay.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Weebollobollo and Bullerue contain
about 57,800 acres.
Annual rental, £220 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 2.—BINGERA STATION,
together with about
2500 head of mixed cattle, more or less, to be mustered and delivered.
This splendid breeding and fattening station is situated in the Gwydir district, and adjoins the well-known runs of Messrs. Crowley and Capel.
It consists of open forest land, and is abundantly watered by the Big River and Bingera Creek in all seasons.
The improvements consist of a hut, yards, &c.
This run is admirably adapted for a breeding station, the abundance of grass and permanency of the water giving it capabilities far more than double the number of cattle that are now on it.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Bingera contains
about 44,800 acres.
Annual rental, £54 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 3.—CUERINDI and MUNDOWAY,
together with about
2900 head of Cattle, more or less,
and
5000 Sheep.
This well-known and favourably-situated property is in the district of Liverpool Plains, and only 30 miles from Tamworth. It adjoins the splendid properties of Messrs. Baldwin and Burdekin, and has about 20 miles frontage to the Namoi River, on both sides.
The country consists of open box ridges, with splendid flats along the river frontage.
The cattle are a mixed herd, and there will be a draft fit for market in a short time.
The sheep are mixed, nearly half being good framed wethers. They are very healthy, and have never been diseased.
The improvements consist of a comfortable residence lately built, with men's huts, yards, &c.
Stores, &c, to be taken at a valuation.
Cuerindi and Mundoway
contain about
106,880 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £162 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 4.—STONEY BATTER,
Together with about 3000 head of cattle, more or less.
This magnificent breeding station is situated in the New England District,
and is capable of carrying fully 15,000 head of cattle, in all seasons.
It is abundantly watered by several creeks, which have never been known to fail.
The country consists of open ridges and forest land, and is splendidly grassed at all times.
The cattle are a mixed breeding herd, and have been well cared for during the past few years.
The improvements consist of a residence, men's huts, yards, &c., with a good paddock, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
STONEY BATTER
contains about 204,800 acres more or less.
Annual rental—£200 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 5.—WALLAMUMBY.
Together with about 2600 head of cattle, more or less, and 6000 sheep more or less.
This splendid breeding station is situated in the New England district, within 30 miles of the township of Armidale, and is allowed to be the best breeding run in the whole of the New England district.
The cattle are a really good lot, quiet and well bred, and compare favourably with some of the best herds in New South Wales.
The country is splendidly watered by creeks and lagoons, and the supply has been never known to run short.
The grass is most luxuriant, and of a good description, and the stock always look well, even in winter.
The sheep are a mixed lot, and free from disease. The wool always commands a very high price in the home market.
The improvements are most substantial, and consist of a large dwelling-house, stores, eight-stall stable, paddocks, yards for working a large herd of cattle, woolshed, &c., &c. The whole have only been recently erected, and make a most complete homestead.
The attention of capitalists is particularly directed to this station, as it will carry fully
10,000 head of cattle in all seasons,
besides the sheep now on it, and there are a large number of good aged cattle coming on.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
WALLAMUMBI
contains about
115,000 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £180 per annum.
Terms in future advertisement.

LOT 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL,
together with about
1800 head of cattle, more or less.
This well-known breeding station is situated in the New England district, about 40 miles from Wallamumbi station.
The herd are a quiet well-bred lot, and will be found well worthy of inspection.
It is permanently watered in all seasons, and its carrying capabilities are equal to fully 6000 head.
The improvements consist of dwelling-house, men's huts, yards, &c. Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Mount Mitchell
contains about
102,400 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £80.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 7.—NOORONDOO,
together with about
5000 head of cattle, more or less,
situated in the district of
Maranoa,
Queensland,
and adjoining the township of Surat.
This splendid Queensland station is held under the liberal provisions of the Queensland Land Act.
The country is well adapted for both breeding and fattening, and the description of cattle is equal to the best of the famous Hall brand.
The improvements consist of a comfortable residence, with nice garden and orchard; men's huts, yards, &c.
Noorondoo has a large frontage to the
BALONNE RIVER,
and is permanently watered in the driest seasons.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Fuller particulars will be given in a few days.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 8.—WERIBONE,
together with
about 400 head of CATTLE, more or less,
situated in the district of
MARANOA,
Queensland,
and within a short distance of Surat.
This splendid property is held under the liberal provisions of the Queensland Land Act.
The country is not to be surpassed in the colonies, and is acknowledged to be quite equal to "Weebollobollo." As an investment this station should commend itself to the favourable notice of speculators, as the cattle are quiet, well-bred, and of good fattening ages, and there is a never-failing supply of splendid water, it having a large frontage to the
BALONNE RIVER.
The improvements consist of residence, men's huts, yards &c. Stores, &c. to be taken at a valuation.
Fuller particulars will be given in a few days.
Terms in future advertisements.

The auctioneer in submitting the above very valuable properties for sale, would strongly advise intending purchasers to inspect the runs before the day of sale.
AS THEY WILL BE SOLD
WITHOUT
THE SLIGHTEST
RESERVE.
Such an opportunity of securing a good investment has not occurred for many years, and with the great rise in the price of fat cattle, and the almost unlimited demand at home for preserved meats—there is reason to suppose cattle properties will be at least 50 per cent. higher than at present in a few years.
Instructions have been given to the managers of the different stations to give every information to persons wishing to inspect.
Full particulars can be had on application, either personally or by letter, to the auctioneer.
G. M. PITT,
Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION.

PORT CURTIS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from W. T. Elliot, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 29th April, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
THE TILPAL STATION,
situated in the Port Curtis District, Queensland within easy reach of the Rockhampton market, together with a very choice and well-bred herd of
7000 head of cattle (more or less).

The run consists of 380 square miles of good open and fattening country, and is permanently watered in the driest seasons. Its carrying capabilities being estimated at about 15,000 head.
No store stock have been disposed of for many years; the fattening properties of the run having enabled the owner to make ready sales of the cattle as they aged to the local markets.
The improvements, which are substantial, include every requisite for the economical working of the herd. One paddock alone embracing an area of 30 square miles.
Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 173, George-street, Sydney.

SHEEP PROPERTY.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
COMET DOWNS.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 12 o'clock,
THE COMET DOWNS STATION,
situated in the Leichhardt district, comprising (5) five blocks of rich fattening downs country, well watered in all seasons, having a frontage to the Comet River, together with
10,000 SHEEP (more or less).

The above station is within eighty miles of the railway terminus, Westwood, which is distant from Rockhampton only twenty-five miles, where there is a large and increasing demand for fat stock, apart from the fact of there being (2) two meat preserving establishments at the latter town, in full working order. The improvements comprise comfortable cottage, wool shed, outbuildings, paddocks, drafting and stock yards, together with numerous out-stations, huts, &c.
Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation. Any further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

MAGNIFICENT BARCOO UNSTOCKED COUNTRY,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Holberton, and Allen to submit to public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March, 1873,
The undermentioned eight (8) blocks of unstocked country, immediately adjoining Isis Downs Station, viz.,
Isis Downs No. 4 Cleanskin
Isis Downs No. 5 Redbill
Isis Downs No. 10 Blackbill
Isis Downs No. 11 Land of Nob,
embracing an area of about 548 square miles.
The above fattening blocks of country have been worked for some years past in conjunction with the Isis Downs Station, but are so situated that they form in themselves a magnificent pastoral property, being permanently watered by a frontage to the Barcoo River, which affords a never-failing supply of water in the severest droughts, besides being intersected with numerous tributaries and creeks.

☞ It would be superfluous to comment upon either the quality or fattening propensities of the country, as it is universally admitted to be unequalled by any other western property in Queensland.
Any further information may be obtained at
The Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street,
Sydney.

MAGNIFICENT BARCOO STATION,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Holberton, and Allen to submit to public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March, 1873,
THE ISIS DOWNS STATION,
Situated on the Barcoo River, Queensland, consisting of 20 blocks of first-class Downs country, 8 of which will be sold unstocked, well and permanently watered in all seasons; together with
20,000 SHEEP, more or less.

☞ In calling the attention of intending purchasers to the sale of the above unequalled pastoral property, it is only necessary to state that the station adjoins the celebrated PORTLAND DOWNS, and is even of a superior class of country. The stock have been under the immediate supervision of the owners, who are all thoroughly practical men; and no expense or care has been spared in the management.
Further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney; or upon reference to each Saturday's HERALD.

Auctioneer's Notice.
To Speculators in Shares.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. will hold, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, a general clearing-out sale of
Gold, tin, and copper shares, in some of the richest mines in the colony.
Full particulars in to-morrow's HERALD.
Exchange Auction Rooms.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, February 21, 1873.

MORT AND OTHERS v. THE ORIENTAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the above writ is previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the above company of, in, and to the lease of five acres of land, or thereabouts, situate in the county of Roxburgh, in the colony of New South Wales, called or known as the Oriental gold claim or lease, commencing at a point on the eastern bank of the Macquarie River, near the Root Hog diggings, and bounded on the south by part of the northern boundary of the Mogul gold claim or lease; on the east partly by the said Mogul claim, and by the western boundary of the Star of India gold claim or lease; on the north by the southern boundaries of the Black Prince gold claim or lease and the St. George's gold claim or lease, to the eastern bank of the Macquarie River; and on the west by the Macquarie River to the point of commencement; the lease of which said Oriental claim has been transferred by the Commissioners for the Western Gold Fields to Messrs. PROSPER NICHOLAS TREBECK and JOHN BROOMFIELD (being No. 1124), together with the machine site, and the extensive improvements thereon, comprising:—
A twenty-five (25) horse power engine, by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, with fifteen (15) stamper quartz-crushing battery, table ripples, pump tanks, &c.
Machinery, tools, bellows
Steam and water pipes
Water-tanks, and the whole of the valuable plant
Shed over machinery
Manager's residence.
There is also 150 feet of tunnelling excavated.
The whole of the work has been done in the most substantial manner, and only a few weeks' labour is required to complete the erection of the machinery ready for crushing.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. John Purkis, 267, George-street.
The attention of capitalists, mining speculators, and others is specially directed to the above valuable property, as it will be sold without any reserve on the day above advertised.
Terms, cash.
TEMPLE NATHAN, Under Sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1452654

FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS GODDEN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Catherine; to move from his residence, 347, Castlereagh-street South, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church, and S. H. Rd., nr. Crown-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD HILL (late of Dowling-street), are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Catherine Godden; to move from her late residence, 347, Castlereagh-st. South, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, S. H. Road., and George-street.

LOYAL ROSE OF AUSTRALIA LODGE, I.O.O.F., M.U.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, together with the officers and brothers of the various lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Brother GODDEN'S late WIFE, Catherine; to meet at the Hall, Elizabeth-street, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES CAMPBELL, N.G.,
BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Sec.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY ORRIELL, Rope Maker, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed FATHER, Mr. William Orriell; to move from his residence, Falcon-street, St. Leonards, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to St. Leonards Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE BINDEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Minna; to move from his residence, No. 30, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES POUPART, Carcase Butcher, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased SON, Arthur W.; to move from his residence, 124, Liverpool-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN FERGUSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Alfred Ernest; to move from his residence, Goulburn-street West, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 737, George-st., 118, South H. Rd., and Sussex-st. South.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
BATHURST RACES,
MARCH 5th, and FOLLOWING DAYS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th March, by the train leaving Sydney for Raglan at 5 p.m., as also by the trains leaving Sydney for Raglan on WEDNESDAY, at 8.50 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., tickets will be issued at a single fare for the double journey, available for return from Raglan by any of the ordinary trains within one week from day of issue.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch.
Sydney, 1st March, 1873.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
27th December, 1872.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that all claims against the Government of New South Wales, for services rendered in 1872, and chargeable against the Appropriations of Parliament for that year, should be lodged in the Colonial Treasury as early in the ensuing year as possible, but on no account later than 31st March, 1873, as the balances of such Appropriations, when not required for services under special contract, will be written off on that date, under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870. Claims on such Appropriations, presented after 31st March, 1873, cannot therefore be paid until the necessary amount shall have been re-appropriated by Parliament.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY SUPPLIES, 1873-74.
Victualling Depot, Sydney,
February 18, 1873.
TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in charge, until 25th March, 1873, for supplies of the undermentioned articles for the use of H. M. Ships for one year, from the 1st April, 1873:—
Biscuit and Soft Bread
Flour
Sugar
Tea
Raisins or Currants
Oatmeal
Pepper
Rice
Pearl Barley
Sago
Arrowroot
Port Wine and Sherry Wine
Lime-juice
Vinegar
Fresh Beef or Mutton
Mixed Vegetables
Suet
Salt Beef
Tallow
Preserved Beef (4-lb. tins)
Essence of Beef
Preserved Soup
Ditto Fowl
Ditto Milk
Ditto Extractum Carnis
Soap.
A form of tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained at this office.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
GOVERNMENT TENDERS.
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Adelaide, February 12, 1873.
Whole and separate TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, for the construction of the works of section No. 1 of the South-eastern Railway, commencing at Kingston, and being 14½ miles in length or thereabouts; for the construction of the works of section No. 2, beginning at the end of section No. 1, being 21 miles in length, and terminating at a peg marked 36 miles from Kingston; and also for the construction of the works of section No. 3, beginning at the end of section No. 2, and terminating at a peg marked 51 miles from Kingston, being a length of 15 miles.
The works in each section will comprise every operation necessary for the construction of a line of railway, with the exception of the permanent way and station buildings, and the provision of all labour and materials of every kind except sleepers, rails, and fastenings for the permanent way.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 24th day of February.
Tenders must be on printed forms, supplied on application and must be distinctly endorsed thus:—If the tender be for the whole of the works, "Tender for the whole of the works South-Eastern Railway;" if it be for part, "Tender for section 1, South-Eastern Railway," "Section 2," or "Section 3," as the case may be. Tenders for the whole of the works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for £500, in favour of the Commissioner for Public Works; if for a portion only, as section 1, by a bank deposit receipt for £200.
Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.
H. C. MAIS, Engineer-in-Chief.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Mr. JAMES CARDEN EVERY EVENING.

SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC AND ORPHAN SOCIETY.
The BENEFIT, generously tendered by Mr. JOHN BENNETT, in aid of the funds of the above Institution, will take place, at the Victoria Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th March, 1873, when will be produced the comedy of
"EXTREMES."
In which Mr. JAMES CARDEN will appear; concluding with a new local farce, entitled
"QUARANTINE."
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained from any of the committee, or from Mr. G. L. GOODMAN, Hon. Secretary, 605, George-street.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street.—Lessee and Manager .... W. T. Johnson.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GEORGE TURNER, the Greatest Comique and Falsetto Vocalist, in new Songs by this mail.
Mdlle. ZULU, Signor ALBERTINE, and T. HANDLON.—These startling Trapezians are not to be equalled. Come and see Mdlle. Zulu, the Champion Lady Gymnast, in her daring Pyrmont Leap for Life, caught by ALBERTINE, assisted by T. HANDLON, Champion Trapezian.
Mr. CREAGH, Motto and Sensational Vocalist, in his new collection of Songs received by this mail.
Miss CLARA YOUNG, the charming Cantatrice, who will delight her admirers in new Songs by this mail.
CHARLES MURRAY, SONG and DANCE Performer.
J. DANIELS, in Negro Eccentricities and lively Plantation Songs and Dances, with Drum accompaniment.
T. COLLINS, Infant Champion Clog Pedestal Dancer.
Complimentary BENEFIT to Signor ALBERTINE, champion Gymnast of Australia,
on FRIDAY, March 5th.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
PRINCE ALFRED PARK,
will be opened to the public at 1 o'clock,
on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.—FLOWER SHOW.—POST ENTRIES for miscellaneous Horticultural products received till TUESDAY EVENING.

THE FLOWER SHOW, EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Open to Exhibitors for reception of plants, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY.
JOHN GE[illegible]DING, Hon. Sec.

THIS DAY,
CONTINUATION OF
THE GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH
between
VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES.
Under the Patronage, and in the presence of,
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON,
and
The HONORABLE LADY ROBINSON.
ALBERT GROUND,
THIS DAY, MONDAY.
GATES OPEN at 11 O'CLOCK.
PLAY TO COMMENCE at 12 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
GRAND STAND, 2s.
CHILDREN (under 12) HALF-PRICE.
INVITATION CARDS and Albert Ground Subscribers Tickets must be produced at the Gate.
Holders of Subscribers and Pavilion Tickets only will be ADMITTED to the PAVILION.
ADMISSION by TICKET ONLY.
PASS CHECKS will be issued between 1 and 2 only.
LUNCHEON at half-past 1 o'clock, and
PLAY will be RESUMED at quarter-past 2 sharp.
The STUMPS will be DRAWN at 6 o'clock.
CARRIAGES and HORSES will NOT be ADMITTED.
The Rules of the Albert Ground will be STRICTLY ENFORCED.
OMNIBUSES
will ply DIRECT to the GROUND. FARE, 3d.
THE GERMAN BAND
will attend.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP OUTSIDE THE RAIL ENCLOSURE. No one will be admitted inside the Rail, under any pretence.
A SCORING CARD
will be printed at various intervals, and published on the Ground, by
Mr. J. J. HAYES,
with the authority of the Committee.
PRICE, SIXPENCE.
The names of the Players, as numbered on the Card, will be telegraphed.
The state of the Game, at every fall of wicket and every 10 runs, will be also telegraphed.
The Public will please (in order to avoid inconvenience) come prepared with the
EXACT AMOUNT OF ADMISSION MONEY
as
NO CHANGE CAN BE GIVEN.
Admission, One Shilling.
CHILDREN (under 12) HALF PRICE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
YORK-STREET.
This Temple of entrancing variety is nocturnally crowded with over-delighted thousands, whose applause and laughter are in themselves astonishing. Over 4000 people, notwithstanding the cricket match nature of the weather were refused admission on Saturday evening.
LOUIS AND RICARDO,
The Denizens of the Air,
made their first appearance on Saturday night, and were received with terrific acclamations.
LOUIS AND RICARDO.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
RICARDO AND LOUIS.
MISS ANNIE MILLNER,
the Queen of Song, the People's Darling, will reappear This Evening, after her late severe indisposition, when she will sing you "When the Band Begins to Play," and a new song written expressly for her by Mr. E. Lewis.
The RIVAL DARKIES, TO-NIGHT.
Rival Darkies. O'BRIEN and CO. Rival Darkies.
Good Evening, TO-NIGHT, the Champion of the World.
BROWN. BROWN. BROWN.
JOHNNY COWAN,
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
NEW SONGS. NEW BUSINESS.
Cowan. Cowan. Cowan.
ALICK O'BRIEN. ALICK O'BRIEN.
Rival Darkies. Love among Big Noses.
O'Brien. O'Brien. O'Brien.
LOYAL the Miraculous
LOYAL the Astounding
LOYAL, the Killing.
CHARLIE VERLETTE
WILLIE VERLETTE.
Come and see the Three Comets
LOYAL, CHARLIE, AND WILLIE.
ALF MASSEY,
The great little dancer.
Sailor's Hornpipe and Irish Business To-night.
WEST,
the Champion Steppist.
Miss GERTRUDE MAY,
the greatest Juvenile Vocalist living. Applauded by all. Beloved by all.
Miss LE PAGE,
the charming Serio-comic Warbler.
MAT RILEY,
Erin's pet, Hibernia's darling. Mat, you're a beautiful boy.
LAWRENCE'S
Educated Troupe of Dogs and Monkeys. Monkeys. Monkeys. Monkeys. Dogs. Dogs. Dogs. Monkeys TO-NIGHT eating niggers. We're all going to the dogs.
Look out for the
FIVE DARING ACROBATS
on the
HORIZONTAL BAR
and LADDER IN THE AIR!!!
FEARLESS, BONELESS.
BONELESS, FEARLESS.

PICNIC TO THE CHILDREN FROM THE RANDWICK ASYLUM.
The Directors of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children being about to give the 800 Children in the Randwick Institution a PICNIC EXCURSION to CHOWDER BAY, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, invite special money donations towards the extra cost of the same.
ROBERT HILLS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
GEORGE F. WISE, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney, February 28, 1873.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
SPECIAL MONEY DONATIONS are requested towards defraying the cost of giving the
800 CHILDREN OF THE RANDWICK INSTITUTION
A Pic-nic Excursion to Chowder Bay.
Messrs. Woods and Co., and other omnibus proprietors, have kindly undertaken to convey the children from and to Randwick free of charge.
Contributions received by
ROBERT HILLS, Honorary Treasurer.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1873.

PITT-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC further POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY week.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
Just added
LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES.
Tableaux showing the meeting of Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone, the great African Explorer; 22 figures.
AUTOMATON SINGING BIRDS, Stereopticons, &c.
MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS
GLASS BLOWING, SPINNING, &c., &c.
PNEUMATIC PLATINA KINDLE ENGINE
KNITTING BY MACHINERY
SPIROMETER, &c., &c.
Just arrived, 3 live CHAMELEONS from India.
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in
COMIC and SENTIMENTAL SONGS,
DUETS, DANCES, &c.
Admission, 1s; children, half-price.

ALLIGATOR MUSEUM!
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of the Hon. LADY ROBINSON, and Suite, who have signified their intention of visiting the above Museum THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m.
BIG BEN and FAMILY hold a Levee daily, from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m.
277, Pitt-street, one door north of Market-street.

THE DARNLEY ISLAND MUMMY.—Mrs. GOURLAY'S Exhibition Rooms. Admission 1s.

ST. STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Annual EXCURSION to CHOWDER BAY, on SATURDAY, 8th March. Tickets, 1s 6d each. Steamer Prince from Circular Quay.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. CANON STEPHEN FOR ENGLAND.
The steamer COBRA will leave Queen's Wharf, at 7.30 on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 5th March, and accompany the ship COMMISSARY to the Heads. Tickets, price 2s, obtainable of Mr. Brush, saddler, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel; Mr. Hamilton, chemist; and at St. Paul's School, Regent-street.
Omnibuses leave St. Paul's at 7 on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—Grand Demonstration TO-NIGHT, in the Temperance Hall.
Tea Meeting and Soirée. The renowned Welsh Harp, &c., at half-past 6.

IRELAND'S GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL.—SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.—The Committee appointed to carry out measures for the celebration of the above Festival have the pleasure to intimate that they have secured the exclusive use of Prince Alfred Park, Grounds, and Exhibition-building, and will issue, in a few days, a Programme of National Sports and Music, to celebrate the day in a becoming manner.
E. J. RUBIE, Chairman.
R. A. TAYLOR, J. J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretaries.
February 27, 1873.

REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY.—Usual Practice on TUESDAY (instead of Monday) EVENING.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Class for Pupils and Visitors, THIS EVENING, New Oddfellows' Hall.

CALLS ON SHARES.

LORD AND LADY BELMORE G. M. CO. (Limited), Hill End.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A CALL of (6d) sixpence per share has THIS DAY been made in the Lord and Lady Belmore G. M. Co., Hill End, payable at the Office of the Company, 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th March.
By order of the Board,
E. N. EMMETT, Manager.
362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,
26th February, 1873.

WARATAH GOLD MINING COMPANY, SOUTH TURON (Limited).
TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second CALL of 1s per share is made, payable to me, at the Company's Offices, 99, Elizabeth-street, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD J. RUBIE, Legal Manager.
February 25, 1873.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A CALL (the second) of one shilling (1s) per share, on each of the contributing shares, has this day been made, payable at the Office of the Company, 171, Pitt-street, on or before March 14th.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
Bell's-chambers, February 21, 1873.

CORNISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A CALL (the second) of threepence (3) per share has this day been made payable at the Office of the Company, 171, Pitt-street, on or before March 17.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 4, 1873.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, the third CALL of 2s 6d on each of the subscribing shares has been made by the Board of Management, payable at the Office of the Company, 271, George-street, opposite Hunter street, on or before the 14th March next.
J. J. KELLY,
Legal Manager.
February 28, 1873.

CUMBERLAND GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—The ninth CALL of 1s per share is payable at the office of the Company, 267, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd March.
THOMAS HILES, Manager.
Sydney, 3rd March.

STAR OF FAME GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The sixth call of threepence per share has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 170, Pitt-street, on or before 10th March, instant.
By order of the Board.
W. C. BELBRIDGE,
Manager.
Sydney, March 1, 1873.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
98, Elizabeth-street, near Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR BAY, Manager.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may always be obtained or disposed of on application to
W. T. MUSTON and CO.,
Stock and Share Brokers,
Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

MONEY LENT to any amount, at a low rate of interest, on watches, plate, diamonds, jewellery, sewing-machines, and all kinds of portable property. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Money deposited with the Society will receive from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and on good security. Deposits can be drawn out on a month's notice, under the rules.
Applications for loans on mortage can be made to the Secretary on any day during office hours.
The loans are made for ten years, but can be paid off at any time, on notice under the rules.
The monthly payment is £1 4s 2d on each £100, including principal and interest.
The charges are £2 12s for deed, and £1 1s survey fee.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, 1st May, 1872.

HICKSON CREIGHTON, PAXTONS, and MARCOLINIS for SALE. J. S. Gordon, 154, Pitt-st.

GOLD.—Paxtons, Monte Christo, Daysprings, Grenfell Consols, for SALE.
WANTED, Krohmanns and Carroll and Beards.
J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.

COPPER.—Peaks, Normanbys, S. Cobar, Edinas, Wolcas, for SALE. J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-st.

SOUL AND SON,
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
80, KING-STREET.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £25,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths: A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6½d; M2, 7½d; MT, 8½d; LBB, 9½d per yard.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD AT THE HAYMARKET.
GREAT SALE OF SOILED DRAPERY
at
A. HORDERN and SONS',
756, George-street.
The remaining portion of the drapery soiled by the flood on Sunday night must be sold at once, and at a nominal price. The goods consist of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes (grey and white), Sheetings, Hosiery, Skirts, Crimean Shirts, White Shirts, Quilts, Table Damasks, &c., &c.
A. HORDERN and SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Drapers,
756, George-street,
Haymarket.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public generally that we purpose MOVING into our NEW PREMISES on or before 17th of MARCH.
Prior to moving, we intend offering our
GENERAL STOCK OF DRAPERY
to the public, at COST PRICE (for Cash only), sale commencing on SATURDAY, 1st of March.
HARPER and COMPANY,
417, George-street,
Four doors from Market-street.

LADIES' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.—About £100 worth, damaged by the late rain, to be sold at very reduced prices.
E. WAY,
Importer of Drapery,
263, 265, 267, Pitt-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

IRON BARK BILLETS wanted, in any quantities. J. Davis, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, a CARGO of COALS. Apply Whittell and Co., Washington-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

BILLIARD POCKETS, Cues, Balls, Tips, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opp. Markets.

FOR SALE, Empty Cases, Butcher's Block, and Salting Tanks. Apply Unity Hall, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, a newly-kidded GOAT. 398, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS wanted, good size. Address, stating price and description, to Lithographer, Post-office, Grenfell.

MASONIC.—Lodge FURNITURE, dais, pedestals, columns, candlesticks, &c., wanted. Lodge, HERALD.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young Gentleman, aged 25, with very good prospects, is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER for life, she must be from 18 to 20 years of age, ladylike, good looking, amiable, and a good housekeeper. Address H. R. T., Post-office, Dubbo.

WANTED known, Saws set and sharpened, keys mand and fitted to locks. R. Milham, 10, Park-st.

WANTED, a quantity of TREENAILS. Apply to Captain Cargill, Windsor Castle, Circular Quay.

WANTED, to purchase COTTAGE of about 5 rooms, with a few acres of ground, near Sydney. Address House, Pigott and Trickett, solicitors, King-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to rent, with a view to purchase, a large GRAZING FARM, of 3000 to 7000 acres, within a radius of 60 miles of Sydney.
Apply to Thomas Dawson,
Stock and Station Agent,
434, George-street, Sydney.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICES wanted to the millinery. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

AN APPRENTICE wanted to the Millinery. Mrs. Way, 263, 5, and 7, Pitt-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, good kip WORKMEN. G. Gardner's, 499, George-street.

BRASS FINISHER wanted. Apply to J. Gilchrist, gasfitter, 77, Market-street.

COPPER MINERS.—Wanted, experienced Copper MINERS for the Peak Downs Copper mine. Apply at the Company's Office, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, two good HANDS. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-street.

MACHINIST, also IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES. Miss Allen, Comber-street, Paddington.

MINING CAPTAIN.—Required, for the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mine, near Bourke, a thoroughly competent Mining MANAGER, to take charge of and open up the mine; unexceptionable references. Hardie and Gorman, 171, Pitt-street.

PRINTING.—Jobbing HAND wanted. T. D. Hartwell, next Wesleyan Church, Newtown.

PARTNER WANTED.—LEGAL MANAGER.—The advertiser following with success the business of Legal Manager, would be glad to meet with a decent gentlemanly fellow as Partner with a view to extending connection. Address Confidence, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED daily, a well-educated Lady, as English TEACHER; one understanding the National school system preferred. Miss Flower, Macquarie-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, also a Junior. M. F. Leader, 85, South Head Road.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Junior HANDS, for town and country. 614, George-street South.

TO JOINERS.—Constant work for one first-class HAND. 638, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, HANDS, to take work home. Robinson and Son, 185 and 187, George-st. N.

TO BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Sewed and Pegged BOOT HAND. Wm. Geo. Stephens, George-street, Bathurst.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, 2 good RIVETERS to proceed to Hobart Town. Apply Providore of the steamer CITY OF HOBART, Grafton Wharf.

TO DRESS and MANTLE MAKERS.—An experienced LADY wanted to take the management of this department. Apply Mrs. Way, 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

VACANCY for SALESMAN—Boys' Clothing Department. Farmer and Company.

WANTED, practical IRONMONGER for Queensland; good salary. J. B. Holdsworth, George-st.

WANTED, an Ironmonger's ASSISTANT. Apply James Plummer, 438, George-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the mantle making. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED MANTLE MAKERS and Improvers. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TACKER and an APPRENTICE. 434, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a first-class Dressmaker, for a few days. Esperance Cottage, Botany-st., next Captain Cook.

WANTED, a competent W. and W. MACHINIST. Next Kidd and Kelly's, bakers, Newtown Road.

WANTED, first-class Machinist, used to crimean work; also Finishers. 46, Myrtle-st., Darlington.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for an office. George Moss, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

WANTED, BAKER. 501, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, 50 Coat Hands, Machinists, Trousers and Vest Hands. Work given out. Factory, 18, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as TACKER for Crimean shirts. Apply 228, Palmer-street.

WANTED, two good PLUMBERS; constant work to steady hands. W. G. Robinson, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, active Lad, about 16, as APPRENTICE to the baking business. P. Whitelaw, Paddington.

WANTED, one A. B. Apply early, William Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, YOUTHS, to make peg work on stands, also good finisher. W. Foxall, 151, South Hd. Rd.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER. Apply No. 80, Harrington-street.

WANTED, 2 intelligent Youths, as APPRENTICES. A. Hordern and Sons.

WANTED, a WHEELMAKER; also BODY-MAKER. Horton and Co., Pitt and Goulburn sts.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, to the bookselling and stationery business. With address, stating references and salary, R. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young Lady as SALESWOMAN, having a practical knowledge of millinery and mantles. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable party having central business premises, to act as AGENT in booking passengers and parcels for an up-country express. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent TIN SMELTER, to take charge of Sydney Tin Smelting Co.'s works, Blue's Bay. Copies of testimonials to be forwarded with applications. Apply to
S. Frankell, 289, George-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DISENGAGED, competent House and Parlour Maids; English, 3½ years' references. Heap's, 391, Bourke-st.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, SITUATION, by young man, town or country. Junior, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a good business man, charge of STORE, town or country. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as General Servant. (Protestant). A. M., Iredale, South Head Road.

WANTED, SITUATION in Grafton, good House and Parlourmaid. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. Refs. 1, Belvoir-ter., Belvoir-st., Alfred Park.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman, or otherwise useful. Highest reference. Apply 67, King-street West.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted, liberal wages. 5, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

A STRONG BOY wanted. Apply Cox's Furniture Warehouse, next Telegraph Office, George-street.

SERVANTS of all capacities required; town, suburbs, and country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for a cattle station in Queensland; one used to horses. 119, Cast'lrgh-st.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, for rough work. 752, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, TWO smart BOYS, used to billiard rooms. G. Wangenheim's Hotel de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, an active BOY. 307 and 309, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 40, New Pitt-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a young MAN, to work in a market garden. James Hooper, Waverley.

WANTED, a MAN, to work on a wharf. W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, Three CHAINMEN, accustomed to survey party. River Tyne House, 58, King-st. West.

WANTED, a BARMAN. C. J. Roberts, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a young Man, as DRAYMAN; must know the town. Apply 172, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a stout LAD. Apply to J. Gilchrist, gasfitter, 77, Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to drive and look after horse. Apply R. Seymour, Town Hall.

WANTED, a BOY that writes a good hand and is quick at accounts. Joseph Sly, 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a BOY. 75, Coveny's-buildings, Market-street.

WANTED, competent CATTLE - DROVERS. James Foott and Co., Bank-chambers.

WANTED, young Man, as PORTER, good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, BOY. Apply to J. Hevers, livery stables, 156, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Second COOK, good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSERY MAID (ferry paid), by Mrs. Cameron, Eweuton, Balmain.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, with good reference. 120, Castlereagh-street South, opposite Alfred Park.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, about 13 or 14. Apply 123, Prince-street, near Church-hill.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 14, for a small family. Apply after 9 a.m., 135, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16. Apply, 10 o'clock, 155, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to mind a baby. Wages, 2s. 6d. 121, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT—must be used to children. Mrs. E. Butcher, 98, Market-st.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS, Cook and Laundress, General Servants, &c. Mrs. Allan, Newtown.

WANTED, Housemaids, Cooks, and Laundresses, and General Servants. M'Mahon, 73, William-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. M. C. Bohrsmann, 39, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Dingle, 222, William-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK. Trafalgar Hotel Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE, and assist in housework. Apply 479, George-street.

WANTED, a Smart WAITRESS; also, a Kitchen Man. Crown Dining Rooms. 188, Pitt-street.

WANTED a NURSEGIRL. Apply European Hotel, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as SERVANT. 58, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Flying Send Dining Rooms, 74, King-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, also GIRL, for a fruit stall. No. 3 and 5, George-st. Markets.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, with reference. Apply Captain Cook Hotel, Moore Park.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply Horse and Jockey, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, willing to be useful. Apply 207, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSE. 191, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good COOK, male or female; also, a good LAUNDRESS, Blair's Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, for general housework. 545, Phillips-terrace, Crown-st., Surry H.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family, 2 others kept. Corner of King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT; good laundress. 161, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a Girl, about 15, as SERVANT, to sleep at home. Cleveland-st., 2 doors from Moore Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 55, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Open till Tuesday evening.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to make herself useful. 49, Denham-street, off Campbell-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, about twelve or thirteen. Apply Mrs. Lea's, 90, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 14 years of age. Mrs. Mark H. Long, 72, William-street.

WANTED, General SERVANTS, middle-aged Women, Mrs. Whitbread, 186, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Glebe Coffee House.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for housework, two in family. 103, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, few hours daily; wages, 4s per week. Apply 76, King-street West, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL; references required. 216, Liverpool-street, near South Head Road.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. Drummond, 1, Teemore-ter., Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply to Mrs. Lawler, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, competent PANTRY MAID, also SCULLERY MAN. Cohen's Hotel.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK; also, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; good references required. Apply 134, Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to cook and wash. Apply, with reference, Mrs. Richard Seymour, Park Road.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a first-class STOREKEEPER. None but those experienced need apply. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

WANTED, a single Man, as Bank PORTER, and to make himself generally useful indoors. Apply Southern Branch Savings Bank, 866, George-street, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED, for the country, a Married COUPLE—man as Groom, wife as Cook, or man as Cook, and wife as Laundress; both must be thoroughly competent. Mr. Haigh, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS; also a HOUSEMAID, to assist with children. Apply to Mrs. G. A. Mansfield, Lyndoch, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, with good references, for Darling Point. To a competent person, liberal wages. Apply 363, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WETNURSE, Wanted as, a healthy young WOMAN, with milk under three months old. Apply Dr. Boyd, 213½, Macquarie-street, before 10, or at 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a Woman, as General SERVANT; must cook well; also, a GIRL, to serve in bar and assist with housework. Testimonials required. Also, a LAD, to make himself useful about house. Royal Exhibition Hotel, Devonshire-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with bath; board optional. 251, Apsley-terrace, Crown-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

A VACANCY for a Married Lady and Gentleman, or two friends. Fig-tree Cottage, Liverpool-street.

BEDROOMS to LET, well furnished, 4s per week. Apply No. 202, George-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE vacancies. Terms, 21s. 18, Wynyard-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET. R. Gi[illegible], No. 6, Park-street, near George-street.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting NEWCASTLE will find the CRITERION HOTEL replete with every comfort and convenience, and business gentlemen in the city can obtain first-class accommodation.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING MELBOURNE will find TANKARD'S old-established Temperance Hotel, Lonsdale-street West, replete with every comfort and convenience.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, separate bedrooms; bath; moderate. 90, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, Part of a Furnished HOUSE; highest references given; terms, mod. Pierce, William-street.

UNFURNISHED, 2 large ROOMS, 4s and [illegible] per week. 17, Jamison-street.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, ROOM, Breakfast and Tea; £1 weekly. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, furnished ROOM for single gentleman. State terms. Mulcren, HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD, RESIDENCE, and a separate SITTING-ROOM, for Lady, Gentleman, and three Children. Apply till Wednesday, to Alpha, HERALD Office.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To be LET, on an improving lease, at a low rental, a small FARM and Homestead, at Ashfield, 15 minutes from station. E. L. D. Fattorini, 175, Pitt-street.

FARRELLY'S WHARF and STORES, to LET.—TENDERS to rent the above commodious and spacious property upon lease, for 3, 5, or 7 years, will be received up to the 31st instant, addressed to the Executors, care of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street.

HOUSE to LET, pleasantly situated in Ocean-street, Woollahra, and now in the occupation of R. E. Webster, Esq. Rent, £72 per year. Apply to Tucker and Co., 379, George-street.

MOUNT EAGLE, Newtown.—This desirable RESIDENCE, delightfully situated, near the Tollbar, to be LET for six months, furnished.
Apply Brown and Co., Spring-street; or
James Lawson, 249, George-street.

STABLES to LET, by the week or daily, at LEMAIRE'S City Livery, 498, George-street.

SURRY HILLS.—Stone HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, and large yard. M'Donald, 66, King-street.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, opposite old St. Vincent's Hospital, 85, Victoria-street; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 8 rooms, Glebe Point Road, 4 doors south Mitchell-street; rent, 14s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, new HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., Bourke-street, bottom of Stanley-street, ten minutes from George-st.

TO LET, HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen, Buckingham-street, Alfred Park. Outridge, 7, Belvoir-terrace.

TO LET, a comfortable 4-roomed HOUSE and kitchen. 136, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE in Surry-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, good stables, large cab shed; rent low. Apply No. 86.

TO LET, 71, Elizabeth-street North, 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, large yard, garden. Apply 71.

TO LET, SHOP, with 5 comfortable rooms, kitchen, and cellar, in Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET, Miller-street, North Shore, near Post-office, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., 14s. Next door.

TO BE LET, a ROOM, for a single man, with or without board. 240, Sussex-street.

TO LET, old established Grocery SHOP, best condition, Prince-st., near Church-hill. Moderate rent.

TO LET, first-class Residence, stone store at back, opposite Mariners' Church, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Large Workshop, Stable, and Cellar, Castlereagh-st., near King-st., suitable for any business.

TO LET, SHOP and Dwelling, Kent-street, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel; newly done up.

TO LET, 90, Botany-street; rent, £65 per annum; taxes paid. John A. Turner, 171, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst; rent, £72. Key at No. 7.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, St. Martin's-lane, side City Bank; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a HOUSE, corner Glenmore Rd., Paddington, 7 rooms; rent, 15s. B. M'Laughlin, South Head Rd.

TO SOLICITORS and others.—To LET, the HOUSES, Nos. 170 and 172, Castlereagh-street, 7 rooms, bathroom, and patent closet. Inquire at H. G. Benson's, 275, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

TO LET, a 9-roomed COTTAGE detached, with outhouses, Toxteth Park, Glebe Point Road. W. H. Harris, 12, Francis-street, and 5, St. Martin's-lane, side of City Bank.

TO BE LET, that old-established SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hobson and Whiting. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

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